DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 365 340 IR 054 794

AUTHOR	Brennan, Patricia, Comp.; Reed-Scott, Jutta, Comp.
TITLE	Cooperative Strategies in Foreign Acquisitions. SPEC Kit 195.
INSTITUTION	Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO	ISSN-0160-3582
PUB DATE	Sep 93
NOTE	152p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Association of Research Libraries, Office of Management Services, 21 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, DC, 20036 (mainly by subscription; individual back issues available; prepayment required).
PUB TYPE	Collected Works - General (020) -- Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Academic Libraries; *Consortia; *Foreign Countries; Higher Education; Library Acquisition; Library Associations; *Library Collection Development; Library Development; Library Networks; Library Services; Library Surveys; *Research Libraries; *Shared Library Resources

ABSTRACT

In February 1993, the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) conducted a survey of its members to compile information on cooperative collection development programs for the acquisition of foreign materials in ARL libraries. Responses were received from 86 of the 119 libraries surveyed. Twenty-five respondents report that they participate in cooperative collection development programs, and several participate in multiple programs. Such cooperative activities are frequently a subset of broader resource sharing programs. These programs take many forms, but the dominant model is area-based consortia, which have been established at the local, state, regional, and national levels. The survey summary excludes participation in the Library of Congress Foreign Acquisitions Program, the area studies cooperative microform projects of the Center for Research Libraries, and the Shared Resources Program of the Research Libraries Group. Sample documents are attached to illustrate the following topics: (1) policies of national cooperative programs (4 examples); (2) development of a regional cooperative program (1 example); (3) area-based cooperative programs (7 examples); and (4) operating agreements (2 examples). The survey questionnaire is included. Flyer 195 is provided, which summarizes the Kit. (Contains 9 references.) (SLD)

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SPEC

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ED 365 340

Kit 195

Cooperative Strategies in Foreign Acquisitions

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SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES EXCHANGE CENTER

Flyer 195

Cooperative Strategies in Foreign Acquisitions

September 1993

INTRODUCTION

In the 1990s, economic conditions are fueling new initiatives in cooperative collection management. Over the past number of years libraries have seen great increases in the volume of information available to users, while at the same time libraries are finding fewer financial resources available to acquire these materials. Changing formats and expanding technologies make the challenges facing libraries even greater. These pressures are especially severe for foreign language and foreign imprint materials. Worldwide book production is surging, prices of materials are increasing due to inflation and severe currency fluctuations, and, in a time of flux in international affairs, user demands for foreign imprint materials are increasing.

The 1985 SPEC Kit on cooperative collection development highlighted the historic obstacles to cooperative programs and also indicated that the impact of such programs on individual libraries has been limited. The four major factors identified in that survey that have inhibited the success and establishment of cooperative collection development programs among institutions are: the presence of political and administrative concerns; a lack of standards for describing and comparing institutions' collections; an absence of accepted structures and procedures for mutually beneficial decision making; and inadequate document delivery systems to support the establishment of an effective cooperative program.

Cooperation among ARL libraries in foreign acquisitions has taken many forms. National programs such as the Farmington Plan flourished for decades, but eventually failed due to shifting local priorities and organizational complexities. Another critical effort is the Public Law 480 program that was begun by the Library of Congress in the 1960s. Again, this comprehensive national foreign acquisitions program could not be maintained, and the PL480 is being phased out country by country.

Today, the same historic problems and current climate are present. As Joseph Branin notes, "cooperative collection development is at its most basic level a political, not a technical issue." He also points out that where there has been success in the past, it has generally been at the local level, where administration is less complex.

SURVEY RESULTS

Research libraries have long recognized the fact that no individual library can expect to be comprehensive in its coverage of the world's knowledge and have over the years pursued a number of strategies to build comprehensive collections through cooperation. In order to get a picture of the types of consortia relating to foreign acquisitions currently in place, a survey of 119 ARL libraries was conducted in February 1993. The aim of the survey was to determine the scope of these cooperative programs and to see what effect they have on the participating institutions' collection development programs.

Eighty-six libraries (72%) responded to the survey, with twenty-five reporting that they belong to cooperative collection development programs for foreign acquisitions. In general these programs have been established by similar institutions or institutions in close proximity geographically.

This survey focused on cooperative collection activities among ARL libraries beyond the national-level efforts of the Center for Research Libraries, the Library of Congress, and the Research Libraries Group. In addition to the Library of Congress Foreign Acquisitions Program, the area studies cooperative microform projects and other foreign acquisitions collecting programs of the Center for Research Libraries, and the Shared Resources Program of the Research Libraries Group, twenty-six different programs were reported. These were primarily area-based consortia and have been established at the local, state, regional, and national level. The national programs tend "to overlay a mosaic of local, regional, and specialized programs," and the scale at which they operate is far different than the bilateral or even multilateral agreements among ARL libraries.

Cooperative collection development programs have a long but fragile history. Seventy percent of the programs were established in the 1980s, with two programs having been established as recently as 1993. The oldest program in operation was begun in the 1940s and collects materials on

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES — OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Latin America. The fact that the majority of these consortia were established in the 1980s reflects a response to the enormous pressures of cost increases for foreign materials, which have outstripped local resources.

Branin points out that "geographic proximity makes physical access to consortium member collections much more convenient for users." Collection development programs based on this geographic proximity have a long history among ARL libraries and also tend to be the most successful. The jointly sponsored program between the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and the Duke University Libraries, which has been in operation since the 1930s, is an example. More recently established programs that involve institutions in close proximity are the University of California/Stanford Programs. The East Asian Libraries Program, for example, enables the coordination of large sets, serial subscriptions, and newspaper backfiles.

Local Cooperative Agreements. The findings of the survey underscored the variety and vitality of local cooperative collection development agreements. For foreign acquisitions, the dominant organizing principle is geographic area. Programs were reported in the following areas: Africa (2); East Asia (7); Middle East (4); Western Europe (1); Eastern Europe (1); Latin America (5); and South Asia (2). Broader areas included Translation Journals (1), Caribbean Collections (1), British Commonwealth Studies (1), and Pacific Rim Trade Journals (1).

Acquiring Specific Formats. Frequently, a second organizing principle is cooperative acquisition of specific formats. Of the twenty-six programs listed above, eight programs have definite format requirements, and nine are defined by subject areas. Some programs only collect newspapers, for example, while another collects all formats except newspapers. Format restrictions in some instances are determined by the cost of a monograph. In some cases, only government publications are collected. A variety of subject restrictions or concentrations were reported. In one instance, the concentration was determined by the campus curricula for the participating institutions. Some were restricted only to the social sciences, and another program reported they only collect foreign law materials.

Funding. Availability of external funds has historically been a critical factor in cooperative collection programs. Eight of the programs reported that they receive funds from external sources. In one instance the entire program was supported from funds outside the institutions involved, while more receive contributions from private and government foundations. In the majority of cases, the base level of funding is provided by the participating institutions.

Responses indicated that the primary reason for participation in a cooperative collection program is the ability to provide access to the full range of significant foreign publications despite reduced funds. Equally important, it reduces the problem of duplication of frequently lesser-used materials among like institutions. Other responses indicated that it allows faculty at participating institutions to become knowledgeable in their subject area as more materials are available. In one case the participants have collaborated to produce and maintain union lists of Japanese and Chinese materials, while another effect is that the student and faculty body are exposed to a wider range of materials in more than one institution.

ISSUES AND TRENDS

The rapid emergence and development of electronic information technologies make it possible to envision different ways of organizing collections and services to ensure scholars' access to foreign research materials. Building the electronic infrastructure is a critical element of improved access to foreign imprints. This is the impetus for the present efforts aimed at developing a networked-based distributed model for coordinated collection development of foreign imprints for research libraries in the United States and Canada.

Central to this concept is the emphasis on building on advances in information technologies to facilitate delivery of foreign research resources. Before distributed networked cooperation can be achieved, it will require solutions to thorny economic, legal, political, and technological issues. The development of a distributed national collection must be built on several key principles: 1) the library user comes first; 2) affordability and ease of access are essential; 3) flexibility and responsiveness to local collection development needs are key to success; and 4) building on existing area consortia and national programs is vital.

Competition and conflicts of interest regarding the ownership of information has been and will remain a problem, particularly as the value and volume of information increases. Document delivery systems and national bibliographic databases are playing a more dominant role in the acquisitions process in libraries today than they have in the past.

Both at the national and at the local level, economics and technology will continue to be the driving forces in restructuring research library collecting programs in foreign acquisitions and in shaping cooperative strategies.

This Kit and Flyer was compiled by Patricia Brennan, ARL Program Assistant, and Jutta Reed-Scott, Senior Program Officer for Preservation and Collections Services, Association of Research Libraries, and was prepared as part of the OMS Collaborative Research/Writing Program.

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SPEC Kits (ISSN 0160 3582) are available mainly by subscription. Individual back issues may be purchased from ARL, Office of Management Services, 21 Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036. Prepayment is required. (ARL members may be billed.) Payment must accompany order. Price includes library rate postage if shipped in the United States. For orders shipped UPS, add $5.50 per issue. All orders to Canada must add $5.50 per issue for shipping and handling. All shipments to countries other than the United States and Canada must add $10.00 per issue for shipping and handling.

SPEC

SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES EXCHANGE CENTER

Cooperative Strategies in Foreign Acquisitions

A SPEC Kit compiled by

Patricia Brennan
and
Jutta Reed-Scott
Association of Research Libraries

September 1993

Editor.....C. Brigid Welch, Director of Information Services

Production Manager.....Annette C. Verna, Publications Program Assistant for Marketing and Production

Sales Manager.....Gloria S. Haws, Publications Program Assistant for Customer Service

SPEC Kits are published by the
Association of Research Libraries
Office of Management Services
21 Dupont Circle, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202)296-8656
FAX (202)872-0884

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Office of Management Services
ISSN 0160 3582

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

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In 1993, the Systems and Procedures Exchange Center (SPEC) celebrates its 20th year of promoting experimentation, innovation, and improved performance in the field of library management through the publication of the SPEC Kit series. Established in 1973, the primary goal of the SPEC Program is the identification of expertise and the encouragement of its exchange among library staff. SPEC serves as a central information exchange among ARL members and other members of the library community world-wide for information useful for strengthening library operations and programs. Through survey and review processes, SPEC gathers, analyzes, and distributes information on the management of human and material resources in libraries, including current library issues, trends, and management techniques.

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Kit 195

Cooperative Strategies in Foreign Acquisitions

September 1993

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SURVEY RESULTS

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES
1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
202-232-8656 FAX 202-462-7849

TO: SPEC Liaisons

FROM: Jutta Reed-Scott and C. Brigid Welch, ARL

DATE: 11 February 1993

SUBJ: Cooperative Collection Development Programs in Foreign Acquisitions

NOTE: **Please route to the Head of your library's Collection Development Program**

ARL is conducting this QUICK-SPEC survey to compile information on cooperative collection development programs for the acquisition of foreign materials in ARL libraries. This survey is designed to provide a snapshot of current active cooperative collection development agreements for the acquisition of foreign materials. Please **EXCLUDE** participation in the Library of Congress Foreign Acquisitions Program and the Center for Research Libraries microform projects. Members of a multi-institutional cooperative collection development program may wish to select one member institution to report for all participants.

The data collected is expected to assist with two current projects:
--"Scholarship, Research Libraries, and Foreign Publishing in the 1990s," a study conducted by ARL and funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, to develop effective strategies and the resources needed to address scholars' foreign information needs;
--the work of the newly established AAU Research Libraries Task Force on Acquisition and Distribution of Foreign Language and Area Studies Materials to explore strategies for cooperative collection management of foreign acquisitions in a networked environment.
Thank you for your assistance with this survey. **Please respond by 15 March 1993.**

Quick-SPEC Survey

Name:______________________ Title:____________________

Library:____________________ Telephone:____________ E-mail:____________

1. Do you have any currently active cooperative collection development programs for the acquisition of foreign materials?
_____NO If no, please STOP here and return the survey to the address below.

_____YES If yes, complete the following questions for EACH program on separate copies of this survey.

2. Name of cooperative program:____________________

3. Is the cooperative program defined by geographical area(s)?
_____YES _____NO

If YES, specify the area(s) and countries where applicable:

____Africa
____East Asia
____Middle East
____Southeast Asia
____Western Europe
____Australia New Zealand
____Latin America
____South Asia
____Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States
____Broader areas (specify):

4. Is the cooperative program defined by certain formats, (e.g., monographs only, serials only, government publications, etc,)?
_____**YES (Describe type of format[s]):** _____**NO**

5. Is the cooperative program defined by subject areas?
_____**YES (specify the subject areas):** _____**NO**

6. What year did the program begin? ______.

7. List the participating institutions below:

8. Is there external funding to support the program?
_____**NO**

_____**YES (Describe source and extent of external funding below):**

9. Describe the effect of the cooperative program upon your library's collection development program.

10. Who at your institution can be contacted for further information on this cooperative program?

Name:________________________________Title:__________________________

Telephone:____________________E-mail:________________Fax:____________________________

11. Please include copies of any relevant documentation such as written policy(ies), cooperative agreements, etc., with your response.

Thank you for your prompt response. Please return completed survey(s) by **15 March 1993** to:

Patricia Brennan, Program Assistant
Association of Research Libraries
21 Dupont Circle
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 296-2296 FAX (202) 872-0884

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

FOREIGN ACQUISITION COOPERATIVE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT IN ARL LIBRARIES

REPORT ON SURVEY

In February 1993 the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) conducted a survey of its members to compile information on cooperative collection development programs for the acquisition of foreign materials in ARL libraries, to assist in the work of the AAU Task Force on Acquisition and Distribution of Foreign Language and Area Studies Materials.

To date responses have been received from 86 of the 119 libraries surveyed. Twenty-five ARL libraries reported that they participate in cooperative collection development programs, with several participating in multiple programs. Cooperative activities in foreign acquisitions are frequently a subset of broader based resource sharing programs. The attached summary of responses provides a snapshot of current programs in foreign acquisitions only. While these programs take many forms, the dominant model is area-based consortia. Consortia have been established at the local, state, regional, and national level. Responses are arranged by broad world areas, and programs defined by format, such as translation journals, are listed at the end.

The summary excludes participation of ARL libraries in the Library of Congress Foreign Acquisitions Program, the area studies cooperative microform projects of the Center for Research Libraries, and the Shared Resources Program of the Research Libraries Group.

SUMMARY RESPONSES TO SURVEY ON COOPERATIVE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN ARL LIBRARIES

MAY 1993

AFRICA

NAME: Cooperative Collection Development for Africa
YEAR: 1950'S
PARTICIPANTS: Duke, UNC - CHAPEL HILL

This program began with the formation of the Commonwealth Studies Program at Duke University. Duke assumes responsibility for materials on English speaking areas; UNC on the rest of the continent with emphasis on French speaking areas. Collection development was confined to specialized research needs while still maintaining a solid collection of basic materials, e.g. core reference works.

NAME: Berkeley / Stanford Agreement
FORMAT: Serials, Monographs, Special Collections
SUBJECT: Campus Curricula
YEAR: 1980
PARTICIPANTS: UC Berkeley, Stanford, Hoover Institution

EAST ASIA

NAME: East Asian materials
FORMAT: All formats except newspapers
SUBJECT: Humanities and Social Sciences
YEAR: 1980
PARTICIPANTS: Duke, UNC - Chapel Hill

Duke is responsible for collecting on Japan while UNC collects on China and Japanese Sinology. The program allows collecting at a research level despite low funding. Both institutions share acquisition lists, and cataloging records and allow a six month research loan period.

NAME: Cooperative Acquisition of Japanese Materials
YEAR: 1982
PARTICIPANTS: Indiana, Ohio State

Enables each institution to share acquisition of basic but very expensive materials with the other institution.

SUMMARY RESPONSES TO SURVEY ON COOPERATIVE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN ARL LIBRARIES

MAY 1993

NAME: East Coast Asian Consortium
YEAR: 1987
PARTICIPANTS: Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, New York Public, Princeton, Yale

Provides costs savings while at the same time has allowed the faculty to become very knowledgeable in specialty areas.

NAME: NCC on Japanese Library Resources
FORMAT: Newspapers, Government Publications, Scientific Materials
EXTERNAL: 100% - Japan- U.S. Friendship Commission.
PARTICIPANTS: UC Berkeley, Stanford, Hoover Institution

Participants have collaborated to produce and maintain union lists of Japanese and Chinese serials.

NAME: UC / Stanford East Asian Libraries Program
YEAR: 1985
EXTERNAL: UC Shared Collections Access Program
PARTICIPANTS: All UC Campuses and Stanford

Coordination of purchases of large sets, serial subscriptions, and newspaper backfiles to avoid duplication. Sharing of unwanted gifts between campuses.

NAME: USC / UCLA Joint East Asian Studies Center Program
YEAR: 1976
EXTERNAL: National Defense Education Act
PARTICIPANTS: Southern California, UC Los Angeles

UCLA East Asian Library has responsibility for collecting Chinese and Japanese materials, while, USC concentrates on Korean materials. Some duplication does exist.

NAME: Midwest Consortium
FORMAT: Monographs costing more than $800, expensive multivolume sets, microforms, reprints of ceased periodicals and newspapers.
SUBJECT: Company history, Local history
YEAR: 1980
PARTICIPANTS: Chicago, Michigan

MIDDLE EAST

NAME: South Asian and Middle East Materials
YEAR: 1983
PARTICIPANTS: Duke, UNC - Chapel Hill, North Carolina State

Duke bears the major responsibility for collecting in this area because the other participants have limited research needs regarding South Asia and the Middle East.

NAME: Middle Eastern Studies
YEAR: 1993
PARTICIPANTS: All UC Campuses and Stanford

This program is in the early stages of organization

NAME: CORMOSEA
FORMAT: Serials
YEAR: 1986
EXTERNAL: Luce Foundation
PARTICIPANTS: Arizona State, UC Berkeley, Cornell, Hawaii, Michigan, Northern Illinois, Washington, Wisconsin, Yale

Enables reduction of collection intensity in some areas.

NAME: Northwest Regional Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies.
YEAR: 1988
EXTERNAL: Ford Foundation, Luce Foundation
PARTICIPANTS: British Columbia, Oregon, Washington

The program divides collecting responsibility by country, and by specific topics, enabling the three libraries to concentrate development of research level collections in a narrower geographic and disciplinary field.

SUMMARY RESPONSES TO SURVEY ON COOPERATIVE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN ARL LIBRARIES

MAY 1993

WESTERN EUROPE

NAME: Western European Materials
SUBJECT: French History (revolutionary, regional), German Literature
YEAR: 1980
PARTICIPANTS: Duke, UNC - Chapel Hill

This project was formed to reduce duplication and increase purchases of specialized research materials in priority areas.

EASTERN EUROPE

NAME: Cooperative Collection Development in Slavic and East European Area Studies
SUBJECT: Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Engineering, and Technology are excluded
YEAR: 1970's
PARTICIPANTS: Duke, UNC - Chapel Hill

Duke collects materials in Polish, while UNC collects in the languages of the former Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. No collecting is done in Romanian or Hungarian. With Russian materials Duke places emphasis on economics while UNC does on literature.

LATIN AMERICA

NAME: SALALM
YEAR: 1980
PARTICIPANTS: Cornell, Hawaii, Illinois Urbana, Michigan, Northern Illinois, Wisconsin

Enables more extensive collection building in specific areas, for example Wisconsin is responsible for collecting from Brazil and Mexico.

NAME: Cooperative Acquisitions Plan
SUBJECT: Social Sciences
YEAR: 1940's
EXTERNAL: Various government and private foundation funding
PARTICIPANTS: Duke, UNC - Chapel Hill

This program has allowed significant growth in the collections at both institutions to the extent that faculty and students see both institutions as one large collection.

NAME: Ontario Co-operative Programme in Latin American Studies
YEAR: 1970
PARTICIPANTS: Guelph, Western Ontario, Queen's, Windsor, York

NAME: Mexican Approval Plan Project
YEAR: 1993
PARTICIPANTS: UC Los Angeles, UC San Diego, UC Santa Barbara

This project is still in the planning and implementation stage.

NAME: Berkeley / Stanford Cooperative Agreement on the Collecting of Documents
for the Latin American Region
FORMAT: Emphasis on Government Publications
YEAR: 1983
PARTICIPANTS: UC Berkeley, Stanford

This program encourages rationalized collection development in an era of diminished resources. One aim is to enable collecting in a broader context while helping students and faculty to think of what is available collectively.

SOUTH ASIA

NAME: Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute Library Programme
YEAR: 1968
EXTERNAL: Government of India Library Book Acquisition Budget
PARTICIPANTS: Alberta, British Columbia, Brock, Calgary, Carleton, Concordia, Dalhouse, Maintoba, McGill, McMaster, Memorial, Ottowa, Quebec a Montreal, Queen's, Regina, St. Mary's Simon Fraser, Toronto, Waterloo, Western Ontario, Windsor, York.

This program is for acquisition of Indian imprints by member Canadian institutions. Some effort is made to cooperate in the acquisition of Indian imprints in vernacular languages, at least among the major research libraries such as Toronto, UBC and McGill. Although there are no subject limitations, they tend to be in the areas of history, literature, religion and philosophy.

SUMMARY RESPONSES TO SURVEY ON COOPERATIVE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN ARL LIBRARIES

MAY 1993

NAME: Chicago India Program
FORMAT: Monographs, Monographic Series, Serials, Government Publications
SUBJECT: Classical and Twentieth Century Indology, Official Publications of India,
Indian Literature, Hindi and Hindustani Literature of the nineteenth century
YEAR: 1980's
PARTICIPANTS Chicago, Institute of Indology, Asiatic Society of India (Bombay), Adyar Library (Madras, India), Oriental and India Office Collections (British Library), New Delhi Office (Library of Congress)

BROADER AREAS

NAME: Pacific Rim Trade Journals
FORMAT: Trade Journals in English published in Pacific Rim Countries.
SUBJECT: Trade Journals
YEAR: 1989
EXTERNAL: UC Shared Acquisitions Funds
PARTICIPANTS: UC Berkeley, UC Los Angeles, UC San Diego

This project includes the countries in East Asia, Latin America, Pacific nations, including, Australia and New Zealand. Participating institutions have taken on the responsibility for specific countries which has helped to build collections and encourages resource sharing.

NAME: British Commonwealth Studies
Year: 1950's
PARTICIPANTS: Duke, UNC - Chapel Hill

This program allows greater breath and depth of coverage. For collection of British materials Duke is responsible for Parliamentary Papers and, UNC collects Prime Minister Reports. Duke is responsible for collections in the Commonwealth Studies Program for South and Southeast Asia.

NAME: Translation Journals
FORMAT: Translation Journals - not all foreign published
SUBJECT: Science
YEAR: 1986
PARTICIPANTS: All UC Campuses, Stanford

NAME: Caribbean Collections
SUBJECT: Law
YEAR: 1971
PARTICIPANTS: Alberta, Calgary

SUMMARY RESPONSES TO SURVEY ON COOPERATIVE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN ARL LIBRARIES

MAY 1993

1.NAME:	Name of Collection Development Program
FORMAT:	Types of materials collected, eg serials, newspapers
SUBJECT:	Subject restrictions or concentrations
YEAR:	Year or years the program began
EXTERNAL:	External funding or support for the program
PARTICIPATING:	Libraries and Institutions participating - not necessarily ARL Libraries

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

THE CENTER FOR RESEARCH LIBRARIES

COLLECTION AND SERVICES POLICY MANUAL

Reviewed and Revised by CDOAP August 22, 1985
Reviewed and Revised by Program Committee September 12, 1985
Reviewed and Approved by the Board of Directors October 10, 1985
Revised by the Board of Directors October 9, 1986
Revised by the Board of Directors February 25, 1988

May 1988

COLLECTION AND SERVICES POLICY MANUAL

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COLLECTION AND SERVICES POLICY MANUAL

I. INTRODUCTION

A. MISSION AND FUNCTIONS OF CRL

The Center for Research Libraries is a cooperative, membership-based research library. It acquires, stores, preserves, provides bibliographic access to, and lends from a collection which complements and supplements the collections of the major research libraries of North America. Thereby, it assists individual member libraries in meeting the needs of their local users.

B. CONTENTS OF MANUAL

The present version of this manual contains both the collection policies of The Center for Research Libraries that have been approved by the Board of Directors and descriptions of the status of collection components currently being reviewed. It should be noted that the Center's policies are periodically reviewed to assure that they meet the needs of the membership. Thus, this manual will be updated periodically so that the membership may be informed of policy revisions. Future versions of the manual will contain policies related to preservation practices.

II. COLLECTION POLICIES

A. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF COLLECTIONS

The collections of The Center for Research Libraries are maintained to supplement and complement the major collections in North American libraries. While some duplication does exist between the collection of the Center and its member institutions, the duplication is generally limited to materials that are not readily available through interlibrary loan or other means of access.

B. COLLECTION COMPONENTS

The Center collects materials directly through purchase, exchange, and deposit in accordance with established policies and guidelines. The categories of materials , and the policies and guidelines for each category, are authorized by the Center's Board of Directors with the advice and consent of the Center's Council. The Deposit Policy will be found in Section II.D of this manual.

The following components are currently authorized.

1. CATEGORIES OF MATERIALS

The Center's membership has authorized the acquisition of the following categories of materials in accordance with the stated policies and guidelines for each category.

a. Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. / Publications

POLICY STATEMENT: The Center acquires all printed publications of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., both monographs and serials, as they are published, with the exception of the publications of the Academy's commercial publishing house "Nauka" that would be classified in the fields of the social sciences and the humanities.

RATIONALE: Few institutions in North America collect Academy publications in the fields of science and technology or publications issued directly by the Academy's institutes. The Center's policy is designed to provide assurance that at least one institution in North America is attempting to provide blanket coverage of all publications that fall within classes that are not being widely collected.

HISTORY: The Center entered into an exchange arrangement with the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in 1959. The Center also received from the Academy an extensive collection of the publications of the Academy and its predecessors dating from 1724. The total collection is estimated to contain over 35,000 monographs and 1,000 serial files. From 1959 until 1988 the Center collected all publications of the Academy except for those that received only limited distribution. When a survey of major North American research libraries showed that publications in the social sciences and the humanities published by the Academy's commercial publishing house were being widely collected, the Center changed its policy to exclude these publications. At the same time the Center began efforts to acquire those publications which have only limited print-runs.

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS: The Center purchases U.S. publications for the Academy and it in turn sends the Center all its publications. Publications of the Nauka publishing house classified as being in the social sciences and the humanities are not processed by the Center. The Center is attempting to make arrangements to acquire publications that have only limited print-runs.

STATUS: February 25, 1988

b. Archival Materials

POLICY STATEMENT: Archival materials are collected in microform or other reproduction with the intent of building a collection that will complement the historical resources available in member libraries. The primary focus is on archival materials that record the activities of national governments. Other archival materials are considered on their own merits under the guidelines for major purchases (see section II.C).

RATIONALE: Archival materials are essential primary resources for historical research. Access to original archives require costly travel to the location at which the material is stored. An increasing amount of archival material is available in microform, but due to the fact that any one body of material will be infrequently used at any one institution, few libraries are apt to acquire a significant amount of these materials. By acquiring the microform editions of archival materials the Center can assure access to a significant mass to researchers at its member institutions.

HISTORY: The Center has acquired archival materials in microform through purchase proposals (see II.C), in response to current research needs, and as part of special projects. In 1985 the Center held over 53,000 reels of microfilm and 30,000 microfiche of archival materials. The majority of these were acquired as the result of purchase proposals. In 1968 the Council approved the acquisition of copies of archival materials in response to current research needs at member institutions. In 1984 this policy was modified to focus on archival materials that record the activities of national governments.

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS: Reproductions of archival materials are acquired through the following means:

1. Large expensive sets are acquired through purchase proposals, as described in section II.C.

2. The Center accepts the deposit of archival materials in microform from member institutions. Members are especially encouraged to deposit microform items that they have purchased to meet current research needs, but which they do not expect to be frequently used in the future at their institution.

3. Microform service copies of archival materials that record the activities of national governments, with the exception of records held by the U.S. National Archives that consist of passenger lists, indexes to passenger lists, federal population censuses after 1900, and indexes to population censuses, are acquired in response to a specific request in support of current research being carried on at a member institution. The Center does not pay for original filming to support current research needs.

STATUS: Reviewed October 9, 1986

c. Foreign Doctoral Dissertations

POLICY STATEMENT: The Center attempts to provide comprehensive access to doctoral dissertations submitted to institutions outside the United States of America and Canada.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RATIONALE: Though infrequently used, doctoral dissertations are often essential to researchers interested in a particular topic. Few institutions acquire foreign doctoral dissertations in a systematic manner because this material has limited use. Foreign dissertations are often difficult to obtain since they are not part of the regular book trade. Through deposits and long standing exchanges the Center has developed the largest collection of dissertations submitted outside the U.S.A. and Canada. It has also developed expertise in acquiring non-published dissertations.

HISTORY: Foreign dissertations were one of the first categories of materials that the Midwest Inter-Library Center (MILC) began accepting as deposits. In 1955/1956 MILC established a large scale exchange program with western European universities. In 1968 the Center began acquiring any foreign doctoral dissertation requested by a member for current research. Most of these are acquired in microform, since they are primarily titles that have never been printed. In 1983 the Board of Directors approved strengthening this component by expanding the number of institutions and countries from which dissertations are received automatically, either on exchange or as gifts. The total collection numbers approximately 600,000 volumes.

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS: Exchange or deposit agreements are maintained with major western European universities for printed dissertations. In addition, if a request is received for a dissertation not already in the collection, and the patron needing to consult it can wait the required time, a copy of the dissertation is ordered.

STATUS: Reviewed October 6, 1983

d. Newspapers/Foreign

POLICY STATEMENT: Foreign newspapers are a central component in the Center's collection. The Center collects foreign newspapers that will supplement and complement the collections of its members, by providing coverage of titles that are infrequently held by North American research libraries, but which are of value to scholars. The primary goal is to provide long term access, as opposed to meeting current awareness needs, and thus special emphasis is given to preservation of the newspaper files collected.

RATIONALE: Foreign newspapers are essential for research in a variety of disciplines, but with the exception of a few major titles are rarely held in North American libraries. Those research libraries that maintain a significant number of subscriptions for current awareness needs find that they are bulky to store and soon are in need of preservation measures. Maintaining subscriptions to microfilm editions, when these exist, is extremely expensive.

HISTORY: The Midwest Inter-Library Center began entering subscriptions to foreign newspapers in 1952. Subscriptions and filming activities were transferred to the Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project (FNMP), which currently maintains a pool of 113 titles. From 1956 through 1981 FNMP was owned by the Association of Research Libraries and administered by CRL. In 1982 ownership was transferred to the Center and in July 1987 the project became part CRL General Fund budget. FNMP maintains a representative pool of current foreign newspaper titles. From its inception, FNMP's filming activities have been coordinated with the filming activities of the Library of Congress. In addition, the Center entered a number of subscriptions to foreign newspaper titles in support of area study components. This policy covers all foreign newspapers collected by CRL including FNMP.

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS: Files of foreign newspapers are acquired through the following means:

Current Subscriptions: The microfilm editions of newspapers from throughout the world are collected with the intent of providing representative worldwide coverage. Where a microfilm edition deemed necessary to this component does not exist, the Center endeavors to acquire a hardcopy of the title and microfilm it. All decisions regarding the microfilming of titles are made in consultation with the Library of Congress. Decisions on the number and nature of the newspapers collected may differ between different areas of the world, with, for example, secondary papers being collected from Western European nations and only more primary papers being selected from most other areas. In all cases decisions are based on the research value of the newspaper and its availability through ILL in North American libraries. The list of titles to which subscriptions are maintained is reviewed every five years.

Retrospective Newspaper Files: To the extent that funds permit, retrospective files of newspapers to which current subscriptions are maintained, or a predecessor title from the same city or region, are acquired with the goal of providing the greatest possible retrospective coverage. Priority in purchasing backfiles will be given to titles for which there is a current research need on the part of a patron at a member institution.

The Center also strongly encourages the deposit by members of the microform files of any foreign newspaper. If funds permit the Center will endeavor to microfilm backfiles of the hardcopy editions of foreign newspapers held by the members, with preference being given to files that are not widely held in North America.

In addition members may recommend the purchase of any foreign newspaper backfile costing over $1,000 for consideration through the purchase proposal process that is described in section II.C.

STATUS: Reviewed in 1987

e. Newspapers/U.S. Ethnic

POLICY STATEMENT: The Center attempts to provide access to a portion of the ethnic press in the U.S.A. by maintaining subscriptions to selected ethnic newspaper titles. Preference is given to the microfilm editions.

RATIONALE: A primary source for understanding the role of ethnic groups in American life is the ethnic press. However, only a few libraries in the United States have collected these newspapers systematically and fewer still have made a major effort to preserve these resources.

HISTORY: In the early 1950's the Midwest Inter-Library Center (MILC) began entering subscriptions to U. S. foreign language newspapers to which the University of Illinois had previously maintained subscriptions. The Center also received from the University of Illinois significant backfiles of ethnic newspapers. In 1965 the Center began subscribing to a number of newspapers intended primarily for black readers. In total the Center has files of over 500 U. S. ethnic newspapers. In 1983 the Board of Directors approved the Center continuing to work with other institutions to provide access to and preserve portions of the ethnic press.

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS: Subscriptions are currently maintained to 19 newspapers aimed primarily at black readers and 54 U.S. foreign language newspapers.

STATUS: Reviewed October 6, 1983

f. Newspapers/U.S. General Circulation

POLICY STATEMENT: A major emphasis in the Center's collection policies is the acquisition of the microform editions of general circulation newspapers published in the U.S.A..

RATIONALE: Newspapers form a essential resource for historical research in a number of fields. Due to their bulk, it is expensive for research libraries to maintain significant backfiles of newspapers. Microfilm editions of major U. S. newspapers are available, but expensive. Consequently libraries are able to collect microfilm files of only major national newspapers and titles of regional interest. Access to retrospective microfilm files through interlibrary loan is normally limited.

HISTORY: Subscriptions to the microfilm edition of current newspapers were one of the first acquisitions expenditures approved by the Center's Board of Directors in 1951. In 1966 the Board of Directors approved a major expansion of the Center's collection of U. S. general circulation newspapers. The current policy was approved by the Board in 1984.

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS: Microform files of domestic newspapers are acquired through the following means:

Current Subscriptions: The microfilm editions of general circulation newspapers published in the U.S.A. are acquired with the intent of providing nationwide coverage. Subscriptions are maintained to at least one newspaper from each state, in most, but not all cases from the largest city, with the addition of newspapers from the top 25 cities or metropolitan areas in the nation ranked according to population. Individual titles are selected on the basis of their availability on microfilm and the quality of their coverage. Newspapers with wide national distribution are excluded. The titles presently excluded, on the basis of their wide national distribution, are The Christian Science Monitor, the New York Times, U.S.A. Today, The Wall Street Journal, and the Washington Post. The list of titles to which subscriptions are maintained is reviewed every five years.

Retrospective Newspaper Files: To the extent that funds permit, retrospective files of newspapers to which current subscriptions are maintained, or a predecessor title from the same city, are acquired with the goal of providing the greatest possible retrospective nationwide coverage. Priority in purchasing backfiles will be given to titles for which there is a current research need on the part of a patron at a member institution. Funds in excess of what is needed to meet current research needs will be used to acquire backfiles of titles that are not widely held.

The Center also strongly encourages the deposit by members of the microform files of any domestic newspaper. In addition members may recommend the purchase of any domestic newspaper backfile costing over $1,000 for consideration through the purchase proposal process that is described in section II.C.

STATUS: Reviewed October 11, 1984

g. Periodicals/General

POLICY STATEMENT: The Center maintains subscriptions to all periodical titles that have been ordered under special programs and projects approved by the Council. Decisions made in the past have resulted in an emphasis on foreign titles in the fields of science and technology.

RATIONALE: Under review.

HISTORY: Subscriptions to selected titles were entered as early as 1952. For a while in the 1950's the Center had a program for adding titles cancelled by members. The major growth came between 1956 and 1968 when funds from the National Science Foundation were used to subscribe to rarely held titles in the fields of science and technology. Between 1973 and 1978 titles were added with funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation. All subscriptions begun under these programs have been maintained, except those held by 25 or more North American libraries.

The Board of Directors has established the following guidelines for journal subscriptions: 1. Priority should be given to titles published outside of the U.S.A., U.K., and Canada; 2. Priority should be given to titles held by fewer than 25 academic libraries in the U.S.A. and Canada.

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS: All subscriptions entered in the past are being maintained, except those held by 25 or more North American libraries.

STATUS: Under review

h. U.S. State Documents

POLICY STATEMENT: The Center attempts to acquire the official publications of all U.S. states and territories and their various departments and agencies except for the following:

- a. Session laws and compiled statutes.
- b. Publications of state colleges and universities.

c. Publications of organizations that are only in part tax-supported.
d. Expensive occasional publications known to be widely available.
e. State court reports and decisions.
f. Maps, except when they accompany text.
g. Joint publications of interstate agencies or of a state and federal agency.
h. Reprints.
i. Media guides.
j. Fair premium lists.
k. Publications intended to promote tourism.
l. Publicity materials and other ephemera.
m. Agricultural experiment station publications.

RATIONALE: State documents are difficult to collect due to the variety of distribution systems among the states and many are not readily available through interlibrary loan.

HISTORY: The Midwest Inter-Library Center (MILC) began collecting official publications of the states and territories in 1952. Extensive backfiles of documents published prior to 1952 have been deposited with the Center. The scope of this component was narrowed in 1984 to eliminate publications of marginal value. The total collection, including deposits, is estimated to contain over 700,000 volumes.

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS: The Center attempts to acquire all materials covered by the policy either through blanket depository agreements or on a title by title basis.

This component is to be reviewed periodically in order to determine whether access from the various states has improved to the point where the Center might reduce or eliminate its acquisitions of these materials.

STATUS: UNDER REVIEW

2. AREAS OF THE WORLD

The Center's Board of Directors has authorized a special emphasis being placed upon the acquisition of materials from specific areas of the world in accordance with the stated policies and guidelines for each area.

a. Africana

POLICY STATEMENT: The Center acquires Africana material primarily through the Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP).

RATIONALE: Due to the nature of the material, there are many resources important to the study of Africa that are inadequately available to researchers and in need of preservation. Since this material is apt to be infrequently used, it lends itself to cooperative measures for providing access and preservation.

HISTORY: In 1963 the Board of Directors of the Center agreed to contribute to the acquisition and microfilming of rarely held Africana, provided that those institutions with a special emphasis on African studies provide additional funding. This decision resulted in the formation of the Cooperative Africana Microform Project.

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS: CAMP seeks to acquire microform copies, either through purchase or original filming, of materials of importance to research, both to preserve such materials and to make possible their wider dissemination to scholars. Acquisition decisions are made by a committee elected by representatives of those institutions which pay an annual subscription fee in support of the project.

STATUS: Reviewed January 18, 1984

b. East Asian Materials

POLICY STATEMENT: The Center collects East Asian materials in an effort to supplement the major East Asian collections of the nation.

RATIONALE: While a number major East Asian collections exist in North America, the large number of publications from this area of the world exceeds what any single institution can afford to acquire. Since much of this material will be infrequently used, a significant portion of the existing resources are held by either a very few or no North American institutions.

HISTORY: Most of the major microform and reprint sets currently held by the Center were acquired as the result of purchase proposals (see section II-C). In 1980 the Center began an Expanded East Asian Acquisitions project. Serial subscriptions were added to vernacular publications held by three or fewer North American institutions. A $250,000 five-year grant from the Ford Foundation provided for the purchase of large reprint and microform sets. In selecting material, the Center's staff has been assisted by a eight-member advisory panel made up of East Asian bibliographers from member institutions. The emphasis has been on selection sets that clearly supplement the major collections in the nation. In 1984 the Center held over 16,000 microform units of East Asian materials. It also receives approximately 600 periodicals from East Asia, most of which are received as part of the General Periodicals component (see section II.B.1.g).

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS: This component currently has two parts:

a. Subscriptions are maintained to periodical titles in the social sciences and the humanities that are in the vernacular and that are held by three or fewer institutions in North America.

b. Large microform and reprint sets that are infrequently held in North America are collected to the extent that funds permit.

STATUS: Reviewed 1980

c. South Asian Materials

POLICY STATEMENT: The Center accepts responsibility for providing coverage of South Asian research-level serials acquired through the Library of Congress' cooperative acquisition program for South Asia.

RATIONALE: The Library of Congress' cooperative acquisition program for South Asia makes more material available than individual research libraries can afford to acquire, process, and store. Institutions with a special interest in South Asian studies have worked together to assure that monographic materials of research value will be available from at least one institution. The Center has assumed responsibility for research-level serials in order to allow members to acquire only those titles that are essential for local needs, while being assured that other significant titles will be available from the Center.

HISTORY: The Center began collecting Indian official documents in the early 1950's on a selected basis. In 1959 it began getting most Indian official publications from both the central government and the states under the federal government's Wheat Loan Program. In 1964 it began receiving official documents from India and Pakistan under the PL-480 Program. In 1969 the Center became a full participant in the PL-480 Program for the South Asian countries for all monographs and serials, except those devoted to clinical medicine and agriculture. In July 1984 the Center stopped acquiring monographs.

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS: The Center receives serial publications through the LC program from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Selected popular periodicals and other titles with little research value from India are being cancelled. After the dollar based cooperative acquisitions program is firmly established, the list of titles in the fields of science and technology will be reviewed and those that are judged to be sufficiently held by CRL's membership will be cancelled.

STATUS: Reviewed January 1984

d. Southeast Asian Materials

POLICY STATEMENT: The Center participates in the Library of Congress' Cooperative Acquisitions Program for Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei.

RATIONALE: Only a few institutions in North America maintain large collections of Southeast Asian materials and even fewer can afford to acquire the large volume of materials made available by the Library of Congress' Cooperative Acquisitions Program for Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei. The Center acquires specified materials through the LC program in order to assure access and thus allow other institutions to be more selective.

HISTORY: The Center became a participant in the Library of Congress program in 1969. For most of the period since that time it has collected all material made available through the program, though newspapers are acquired only when available in microform. Participation was reduced in FY 1983 by the elimination of most commercial monographs and popular magazines.

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS: The Center receives all government documents made available through the LC program. All serial titles made available through the LC program are received with the following exceptions: 1. Only a sample collection of popular magazines is acquired; 2. No new newsletters, abstracting and indexing journals, directories, house organs, or student publications are being added. Commercial monographs are acquired only if they are in Chinese, Tamil, or minor local dialects.

STATUS: Reviewed January 16, 1984

C. MAJOR COSTLY SETS OR COLLECTIONS

The purchase of major costly sets or collections may be authorized by a vote of the membership, either at a Council meeting or through a mail ballot. The proposal that such a purchase be made may be initiated by any responsible officer at a member institution. When a ballot is sent out, it is sent to the chief librarian at each member institution or to the person designated by the chief librarian to receive such ballots. A purchase may be authorized by the Council if it receives a simple majority of those present and voting. If a mail ballot is sent out, there must be an affirmative vote by the majority of the entire membership for the purchase to be authorized.

Purchase proposal ballots will be sent out for materials that: a. Cost $1,000 or more. b. Form a coherent unit; or, consist of separate works that are all listed in an existing standard bibliography or fall within an easily definable class; or, is a reproduction of a single known collection. c. Are not readily available for loan from five or more CRL members. d. Do not consist of the following: (1) Reference works, unless they relate to a collection held by or being purchased by CRL; (2) Selections from a large body of material, unless they meet the criteria set forth in "b." above; (3) Sets that assemble in one place material that is already easily available from a variety of sources; (4) Audio-visual materials; (5) Original archival materials; (6) Rare books.

If a particular purchase proposal would result in the commitment of funds for more than five years, it must have the approval of the Board of Directors.

The Center will not solicit funds from libraries to acquire major costly sets that are not covered by policies outlined above or that exceed its current budget for major costly sets, but should other institutions or consortia raise funds for the purchase of such sets the Center will consider purchasing, processing, and housing these sets.

D. DEPOSIT POLICY

1. PRINCIPLES OF DEPOSIT

The Center's deposit policy is part of its collection development policy. Its purpose is to encourage the sharing of materials that, while important for research, are uncommonly held and infrequently used. The deposit of materials of this nature in the Center will help eliminate the need for the duplication of such infrequently used materials in a number of libraries. This guide to the deposit policy is intended to help each member make the most efficient use of this program, so that it will be of maximum value both to the depositing member and to other members.

Since the basic purpose of the Center is to augment the research resources of the member libraries, there is no value in its holding what is commonly available within the member libraries themselves, nor is there value in its keeping what would be worthless in a member library's own collection. These principles are fundamental in determining what is eligible for deposit in the Center, and what is not, and should be used by each member to test the eligibility of every item it considers for deposit. In a few cases library materials that are neither commonly held nor valueless for research may be declared ineligible for deposit on other grounds, usually because they are enormously bulky if collected comprehensively enough to form a useful collection, because they are of very limited value to scientific and scholarly research, or because other collections of these materials exist that can be consulted when a need does arise.

Decisions of what classes of materials are eligible for deposit, or not eligible, are made by the member libraries acting through the Council and the Board of Directors of the Center, and changes may be made by them from time to time. However, in order to assure the depositing library that the Center will preserve and not arbitrarily dispose of any materials deposited and accepted in good faith in accordance with an existing policy, the Board of Directors will not dispose of any such material without the consent of 2/3 of the members voting by mail ballot. A majority of the members may determine that the Center will accept no more deposits of a particular kind of material.

2. PERMISSION TO DEPOSIT

Although every member has the right to deposit library material in the Center, this right is limited to the deposit of those materials defined as acceptable by the Board of Directors and the Director of the Center, who are charged with responsibility for accepting or rejecting deposits in accordance with existing policies and the Center's available space and facilities.

No materials should be shipped without first obtaining written permission from the Center. Requests to deposit should describe as accurately as possible the material to be deposited and indicate (1) the approximate quantity, and (2) the desired shipping date. For most materials the description should be in the form of a list of the titles to be deposited (plus, in the case of serials, the volumes or years included), so that the Center can advise which titles (or volumes) are already in the Center and eliminate wasteful handling and shipping. Such "lists" may be in any readable form--for example, copies of catalog cards or serial record cards are as acceptable as a literal list.

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3. CONDITIONS OF DEPOSIT

Only items which are outright gifts or provided on permanent loan to the Center are accepted for deposit.

Since the kinds of material with which the Center is concerned are infrequently used, one copy is almost always adequate to satisfy users, and the Center's policy is therefore to keep only one copy of each publication deposited. Duplicates are generally discarded. However, it should be noted that the Center interprets duplication in the strict bibliographic sense; different editions and issues of the same title are not regarded as duplicates and are retained. The Center may hold a second copy in those infrequent cases where actual demand has shown a single copy to be inadequate.

4. MATERIALS ELIGIBLE FOR DEPOSIT

a. Cataloged Classes

The deposit of materials included in one of the Cataloged Classes is currently limited to microform editions and serial literature.

(1.) Serial Literature. Serials are acceptable for deposit if they meet the following qualifications:

(a.) The run to be deposited is of substantial length (at least five years) and/or is complete, or very nearly so. Single issues or volumes, or short runs with many gaps, are not acceptable unless they are the longest and most complete runs known, or believed, to be held by a member library, or unless the volumes are unique and the only ones known, or believed, to exist that fill gaps in other known holdings. Single issues or volumes that fill gaps in the Center's files are acceptable.

(b.) The serials fall within the scope defined in the Collection Development Policy of the Center.

(c.) The depositing library supplies a copy of its catalog record for the title. (This is not required if the title has been cataloged on one of the major bibliographic utilities or by the Center.)

(d.) The title does not fall into one of the following excluded classes:

Abstracting and indexing journals less than ten years old.
Bank publications/domestic.
Chamber of Commerce publications.
City directories.
Corporate annual reports/foreign.
Foundation annual reports, newsletters, etc.
Fraternity and sorority (social) publications.
Hardcopy of newspapers that are available in microform.
House organs. Those with significant technical or scientific contents are acceptable.
Laws and Statutes.
Library annual reports, newsletters, bulletins, etc.

Depository U.S. government documents.
Patent journals.
Sample issues of journals.
University and college student publications, newsletters, alumni bulletins, and promotional materials.

(2.) **Microforms.** Microform copies of individual titles or collections may be deposited with the Center, if they fall within the scope defined in the Collection Development Policy. The Center has facilities available for both the storing of preservation masters and for printing positive copies on demand. When depositing negative copies of a microform, the depositing library must inform the Center whether proper copyright clearance has been obtained for the printing of positive copies.

b. Uncataloged Classes

The Center maintains major collections of the following materials that are based primarily on deposits. The material within these collections is not cataloged, but is arranged on the shelves so that it can easily be retrieved. While the Center continues to accept deposits in these classes, those classes marked with an asterisk (*) are currently under review and may be discontinued.

*(1.) Children's Books. Monographic publications intended for children and teenagers from any date may be deposited with the Center.

(2.) Foreign Doctoral Dissertations. The Center welcomes the deposit of foreign doctoral dissertations. Not eligible are foreign doctoral dissertations from institutions with which the Center has an exchange, which are dated subsequent to the commencement of the exchange. Collections in which several dissertations have been bound into one volume are not acceptable.

*(3.) Textbooks, Primary and Secondary. The Center's textbook collection is limited to textbooks intended for primary and secondary schools, to post-high school non-degree schools such as technical and business schools, and to foreign language grammars and readers at any level. Except for these latter, materials intended for college level instruction are not included in the collection.

*(4.) U.S. State Documents. In general, the Center seeks deposits of documents published prior to 1952. The Center's collection is now very extensive; though there are some issues missing, these are relatively few and they are widely scattered. The Center will check lists (or copies of serial record check-in cards) of state documents to be sure it has all issues before a member discards its file, but no original documents should be sent unless requested by the Center after such checking.

(5.) University and College Catalogs. The Center will accept both U.S. and foreign catalogs (general, departmental, and professional school) published prior to 1975.

5. Procedures

a. Ongoing Deposits. Libraries may make special arrangements to send, on an ongoing basis, issues of serial titles acceptable under the criteria stated above. Shipments of ongoing deposits must be clearly labelled as such.

b. Packing. In order to enable the Center to process deposited material as rapidly and efficiently as possible, only one kind of material should be packed in each carton (for example, each box should contain only foreign doctoral dissertations, or only state documents, only college catalogs, only textbooks, or whatever) and each carton should be clearly marked to indicate the kind of material it contains. In addition, the material in the cartons should be packed in as systematic an order as possible. When a run of material continues from one carton to anther (for example with material arranged alphabetically, or as serially numbered volumes) each carton should be serially numbered (e.g., 1 or 16; 2 of 16; 3 of 16; etc.).

Whenever possible, the library's catalog card should be laid in each volume (or in the case of multivolume sets, in the first volume), between the front cover and the first flyleaf.

III. LOAN POLICIES

Who May Borrow. Regular and continuing use of the Center's collections is limited to member institutions' libraries. Member interlibrary loan offices may borrow any material held by the Center, except restricted project materials, for any patron they elect to serve.

Materials may be borrowed by libraries only, not by individuals. The looseleaf publication **The Center for Research Libraries manual of interlibrary loan policies and procedures** includes specific information to assist member interlibrary loan librarians in using the Center's collections and services.

The Center will lend any quantity of material requested or will provide photocopies in response to requests for articles or pages when copyright compliance is indicated.

Loan Period. There is no restriction on the number or frequency of requests and no time limit on loans. However, all material is subject to recall after two weeks' use when requested by another member institution. The borrower is obligated to return material immediately upon recall.

Methods of Submitting Requests. Members may submit requests to the Center's Circulation Department by, telephone, mail, the OCLC and RLIN interlibrary loan subsystems, CLASS OnTyme II, ALANET, and Envoy.

Shipping. The Center pays for shipping loans to members by United Parcel Service. In cases in which shipping costs are excessive, the Center will contact the requesting interlibrary loan office to make alternative arrangements.

Borrowed material may be returned by U.S. Postal Service library rate.

Material lost or damaged while on loan will be replaced at the expense of the borrowing library. When it is impossible to determine responsibility for loss, the Center will replace the material.

Using Materials at the Center. Students, faculty and other researchers from member libraries may visit the Center's Reading Room to use Center materials. Arrangements must be made in advance of the patron's visit to insure that materials needed are available.

In order to take materials out of the building, Reading Room patrons must have written authorization from their interlibrary loan librarians and the library must accept responsibility for the materials.

The Center for Research Libraries

HANDBOOK

1990

The Center for Research Libraries
6050 S. Kenwood Ave.
Chicago, IL 60637
(312) 955-4545 FAX (312) 955-4339

AFRICAN STUDIES

Church Missionary Society. [Records, 1803?-1914] 276 reels.
GUIDES: *Church Missionary Society archives relating to Africa and Palestine: index to records on microfilm at the Center for Research Libraries.* Reference Folder #4
Index list of C.M.S. archives. E-3122
[List, in numerical order, of reels of microfilm of] Church Missionary Society records. E-3135
Notes relating to the arrangement of C.M.S. archives. E-3136

This set consists of microfilm copies of the Committee of Correspondence minutes, 1799-1880, and also correspondence and reports dealing with the African missions for roughly the same period. Some correspondence extends into the 1930s.

Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP). The Center for Research Libraries, in cooperation with the Archives-Library Committee of the African Studies Association, began CAMP in 1963. The project seeks to acquire microform copies of materials of importance to research in African studies, both to preserve these materials and to make possible their wider dissemination to scholars.

CAMP materials are available for loan to members of the project and to all Center members without limitations. Positive copies of material microfilmed for CAMP are available for purchase by any library or individual.

The *CAMP catalog: 1985 cumulative edition* lists 7,590 titles; this catalog is updated by periodic supplements and cumulative editions. All materials acquired by CAMP are or will be entered in this catalog. Records for CAMP materials are or will be in the Center's catalog and machine readable bibliographic file.

Inquiries about CAMP membership should be addressed to the Center.

Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons. Sessional papers 1801-1900. (Irish University Press) 1,000 v.
GUIDE: *Catalogue of British parliamentary papers in the series and area studies series, 1801-1900.* Z2019.173

This reprint edition of a selection of papers is arranged in broad subject groupings. Of special interest to African studies are the 70 volumes about Africa and the 20 volumes on the Slave Trade. The papers provide important source material for the history of the African continent during the period.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Boas, Franz, 1858-1942. Professional correspondence of Franz Boas. (Scholarly Resources) (#10741280) 44 reels.
GUIDE: *Professional correspondence of Franz Boas: guide to the microfilm collection.* E-4531

The set includes Boas' correspondence in English and German, from 1878-1943.

International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, 9th, 1973. World anthropology: papers and conference proceedings. (Mouton, 19975-79?)

These are original format conference papers, each cataloged as a separate title in the Center's card catalog.

The Center also holds some papers from the 7th and 10th congresses.

The serials are general statistical compendia issued by the governments of 37 countries, territories and departments in Latin American and the Caribbean. The fiche includes these serials from 1821 to about 1973. The Center holds the complete first segment. The Center also has hardcopy holdings of some of the titles in its foreign documents collections.

Latin American Microform Project (LAMP). The Center for Research Libraries and the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) established the Latin American Microform Project in 1975. The purpose of LAMP is to acquire microform copies of materials of importance to research in Latin American studies, both to preserve these materials and to make possible their wider dissemination to scholars.

The project is a cooperative one and is supported by libraries that subscribe to it. LAMP materials are available for loan to subscribers and, to a limited extent, to Center members. Positive copies of material microfilmed for LAMP are available for purchase by any library or individual. LAMP periodically issues a list of its materials. Titles acquired by LAMP are or will be cataloged, and the records will appear in the Center's catalog.

Inquiries about LAMP membership should be addressed to the Center.

Mexican parliamentry debates. (New York Public Library)

The Center holds microfilm of the following:

Mexico. Congreso. Diario de los debates, 1857-1875. (7 reels)

Mexico. Congreso. Camera de Diputados. Diario de los debates, 1875-1913. (25 reels)

Mexico. Congreso. Senado. Diario de los debates, 1875-1913. (10 reels)

Records of the U.S. Department of State relating to political relations between the United States and Latin American and Caribbean states, 1930-1944. (Scholarly Resources) (#17653550)

The Center holds the sets relating to Mexico.

Sao Paulo (Brazil: State) official newspaper. The Center acquired the microfilm collection of the *Diario oficial do Estado de Sao Paulo* for 1891-1985, filmed by Imprensa Oficial do Estado S/A. The complete collection is comprised of 264 35mm reels and 1,123 16mm reels.

This newspaper provides a complete record of the affairs of the state government of Sao Paulo; to have legal effect in Brazil, all government laws and decrees must be printed in this publication. The *Diario oficial* printed the debates of the state legislature and notices and decisions of the judicial system. In the post-1930 period, it also printed the major laws, regulations and decisions of the expanding network of federal agencies and electoral and labor courts in Sao Paulo.

The titles and supplements included in this collection are as follows:

Diario oficial do Estado de Sao Paulo. May 1891-1932. (#15584430) 272 reels.

Jornal do Estado. Jan-Sept.29, 1933. (#15584283) 5 reels.

Diario oficial do Estado de Sao Paulo. Sept.30, 1933-Mar.17, 1981. (#15584126)

Sao Paulo (Brazil: State). Tribunal de Impostos e Taxas. Boletim TIT. July 17, 1974-Dec.14, 1985. (#15584369)

Diario oficial, Estado de Sao Paulo. Secao I [Executivo] Mar.18, 1981-1985. (#15584973) 35 reels.

D.O. leitura. June 1982-Apr.1983. (#15584703)

Currently-received serials primarily include titles in scientific fields related to medicine, especially chemistry and biochemistry.

All serials are cataloged, and records appear in the Center's catalog and in its machine readable bibliographic files.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA

International Geophysical Year, 1957-1958.
GUIDE: World Meteorological Organization. *Catalogue of IGY/IGC meteorological data.* D-7460

The Center has several collections of meteorological data collected during the International Geophysical Year, 1957-1958. The following are held on microcard:

Synoptic surface observations: land stations
Synoptic surface observations: sea stations
Radiosonde and Rawinsonde observations
Upper-wind observations

The following are held on 16 mm microfilm:

Atmospheric chemistry data
Evaporation and evapotranspiration
Atmospheric electricity

U.S. Weather Bureau. Maps, 1899-1939. The Center has a collection of historical weather maps prepared by the U.S. Weather Bureau in the 1940s. These maps were intended to provide data to help with weather forecasting during the war and were given restricted circulation. The data reported are in the following series:

1. Daily synoptic series
2. North American high level series
3. Northern hemisphere monthly mean series
4. Northern hemisphere sea level series
5. Northern hemisphere 3 kilometer series

MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES

Great Britain. Foreign Office. Iran: general correspondence, political, 1921-1941. (Public Record Office) 203 reels.

This material is from PRO F.O.371.

Iran: the making of U.S. policy, 1977-1980. (Chadwyck-Healey)
GUIDE: *Iran: the making of U.S. foreign policy, 1977-1980.* E-8634

This microfiche set includes documents from the U.S. embassy in Teheran, the Department of State, the Central Intelligence Agency, and other U.S. agencies.

Middle East Microform Project (MEMP). The Center for Research Libraries and the Middle East Librarians Association began the Middle East Microform Project in 1987. The purpose of MEMP is to acquire microform copies of materials of importance to research in Middle Eastern studies, both to preserve these materials and to make possible their wider dissemination to scholars.

The project is a cooperative one and is supported by libraries that subscribe to it. MEMP materials are available for loan to subscribers and, to a limited extent, to Center members. MEMP periodically will issue a list of its materials. Titles acquired by MEMP will be cataloged, and the records will appear in the Center's catalog.

Inquiries about MEMP membership should be addressed to the Center.

Newspapers. The Center has retrospective files of several newspapers from the Middle East and North Africa. The following is a list of titles currently received (listed under current titles) and the date the Center's subscription to the microfilm began:

Algeria	*El Moudjahid*. Algiers. June 22, 1965+
Egypt	*Al- Ahram*. Cairo. 1940+
	Egyptian gazette. Cairo. 1943+
Iran	*Ettela'at*. Tehran. July 10, 1926+
Iraq	*Baghdad observer*. Dec.7, 1967+
Israel	*Jerusalem post*. Dec.1932+
	ha' Aretz. Jerusalem. 1987+
Jordan	*Dustur*. Amman. 1968+
Lebanon	*an- Nahar*. Beirut. 1981+
Morocco	*Maroc-soir*. Casablanca. 1987+
Saudi Arabia	*al-Riyadh*. 1972+
Syria	*Tishrin*. Damascus. 1987+
Turkey	*Cumhuriyet*. Istanbul. 1956+

U.S. Department of State. Confidential U.S. diplomatic post records: Iran, 1942-1944. (University Publications of America) 15 reels.
GUIDE: *A Guide to confidential U.S. diplomatic post records, Iran, 1942-1944*. B-36745

U.S. Department of State. Confidential U.S. State Department central files: Iran, 1945-1949. (University Publications of America) (#13822164) 18 reels.
GUIDE: *A Guide to confidential U.S. State Department central files, Iran, 1945-1949*. B-36451

This set includes materials from internal affairs, decimal files 891; and foreign affairs, decimal files 791 and 711.91.

U.S. Department of State. Confidential U.S. State Department central files: Iran, 1950-1954. (University Publications of America) (#15990822) 44 reels.
GUIDE: *A Guide to confidential U.S. State Department central files, Iran, 1950-1954*. B-36452

This set includes materials from internal affairs, decimal files 788, 888, and 988; and foreign affairs, decimal files 688 and 611.88.

MUSIC

Albert Schatz collection of opera librettos. (Library of Congress Photoduplication Service) (#5623830) 244 reels.
GUIDES: Library of Congress. Music Division. *Catalogue of opera librettos printed before 1800*, prepared by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck.
Reference Folder #224

This is the collection of German businessman Albert Schatz of Rostock, containing 12,238 pieces. The entire history of opera from its beginning through the 19th century is represented, although the collection is particularly strong in German and Italian librettos of the 17th and 18th centuries. Not all of the items listed in the Sonneck catalog were reproduced in this set.

Fabian Society (Great Britain). Executive Committee. Minute books, 1884-1918. (Harvester) (#14149161) 141 fiche.

Fabian Society publications. (Kraus Reprint)

This is a reprint of journals and tracts issued by the Fabian Society (Great Britain). Individual titles are cataloged in the Center's collection, and the reports are cataloged as serials under the following entries:

> **New Fabian Research Bureau. NFRB [pamphlet]**, no.1-42, 1931-1938. (#10157334)
> **Fabian Society (Great Britain). Research series**, no.43-135, April 1939-Oct.1949. (#17500083)
> **Fabian research series**, no.136-200, Oct.1949-Oct.1958. (#6465665)

Histoire de la II^{e} [*i.e.* Deuxieme] Internationale. (Minkoff)

The Center is subscribing to the reprint edition of the proceedings and congresses of the Second International 1889-1914, and of general works of this period on socialism. The Center has received volumes 1 through 23, and is continuing to receive other volumes as they are issued. All the titles are cataloged separately, and records for them appear in the Center's catalog.

The Left in Britain. (Harvester)
GUIDE: *Left in Britain: a checklist and guide; with historical notes to 37 leftwing political movements and groupings active in Britain between 1904-1972, whose publications comprise the Harvester/Primary Social Sources microfilm collection.* B-26829
Checklist and guides published biennially, 1973-

This is a microfilm and microfiche set of publications of contemporary left-wing organizations in Britain. The documents are issued each year, the guides every other year.

Morris Hillquit papers. (State Historical Society of Wisconsin). 10 reels.
GUIDE: Ham, F. Gerald. *The Morris Hillquit papers: guide to a microfilm edition.* C-21969

This set includes the papers of Hillquit who led a group of dissidents out of the Socialist Labor Party and later became a dominant figure in the Socialist Party.

Socialist Labor Party. Records of the Socialist Labor Party of America, 1877-1907. (State Historical Society of Wisconsin) (#2951548) 39 reels.
GUIDE: Socialist Labor Party. *Records of the Socialist Labor Party of America; guide to a microfilm collection.* C-21970

This set includes records relating to national, state and local activities of the party.

SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

South Asia Microform Project (SAMP). The Center for Research Libraries and the Committee on South Asian Libraries and Documentation (CONSALD) of the Association for Asian Studies established the South Asia Microform Project in 1969. The purpose of SAMP is to acquire microform copies of materials of importance to research in South Asian studies, both to preserve these materials and to make possible their wider dissemination to scholars. Because the Special Foreign Currency Program adequately covers current materials from this region, SAMP emphasizes collection of retrospective files of newspapers and other serials and government documents.

The project is a cooperative one and is supported by libraries that subscribe to it. SAMP materials are available for loan to subscribers and, to a limited extent, to Center members. Positive copies of material microfilmed for SAMP are available for purchase by any library or individual. SAMP periodically issues a list of its materials. Titles acquired by SAMP are or will be cataloged, and the records will appear in the Center's catalog.

Inquiries about SAMP membership should be addressed to the Center.

BANGLADESH

Government documents. The Center has been receiving government documents through the Special Foreign Currency Program since the establishment of Bangladesh as an independent state. For earlier materials, search under Pakistan. Most of the Center's holdings are not cataloged; bibliographic access is through the guides listed below:

GUIDES: *Accessions list: Bangladesh.*
Accessions list: South Asia.

Monographs. The Center received through the Special Foreign Currency Program a selection of monographs published 1972-July 1984. Most of the Center's holdings are not cataloged; bibliographic access is through the guide listed below:

GUIDE: *Accessions list: South Asia.*

Newspapers. The Center has been acquiring most of the newspapers microfilmed by the Library of Congress. The following is a list of titles currently received (listed under current titles) and the date the Center's subscription to the microfilm began. All of these newspapers are published in Dacca.

Bangladesh observer. 1962+
Dainika ittephaka. 1962+
Sambada. Aug.16, 1968+

Serials. The Center receives a selection of serials issued by commercial publishers from 1972 to date. Most of the Center's holdings are not cataloged; bibliographic access is through the guides listed below:

GUIDES: *Accessions list: Bangladesh.*
Accessions list: South Asia.

INDIA

Government documents. Since 1958, the Center has received a very large collection of documents issued by the Indian central government and by the various states. These materials are not cataloged, but are shelved in the foreign documents collection by issuing agency and title.

Indian election manifestos, 1967. (CRL)

These are political party platform statements from the 1967 general election. The Center acquired these through the cooperation of the Foreign Area Materials Center of the State University of New York. The materials are cataloged separately under the name of the party:

Bangla Congress (#22065018)
Communist Party of India

Monographs. The Center received a selection of commercially-published monographs for the period July 1968 through July 1984. Most of the Center's holdings are not cataloged; bibliographic access is through the guide listed below:

GUIDES: *Accessions list: Ceylon.*
Accessions list: Sri Lanka.
Accessions list: South Asia.

Newspapers. The Center has been acquiring most of the newspapers microfilmed by the Library of Congress. The following is a list of titles currently received (listed under current titles) and the date the Center's subscription to the microfilm began. All of these newspapers are published in Colombo:

Ceylon observer. 1967+
Daily news. 1956+
Dinanima. 1967+
Sunday times. 1966+
Tinakaran. 1967+

Serials. The Center has been receiving a broad selection of commercially-published serials since 1969. Most of the Center's holdings are not cataloged; bibliographic access is through the guide listed below:

GUIDES: *Accessions list: Ceylon.*
Accessions list: Sri Lanka.
Accessions list: South Asia.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

Southeast Asia microfiche. (Library of Congress)

The Center has a standing order with the Library of Congress for all microfiche it produces from original Southeast Asian materials. Access to individual titles in the fiche set is through the *Accessions list: Southeast Asia.* The fiche is retrievable by the entry number from the *Accessions list.* In addition, the Center has purchased machine readable records from the Jakarta Office of the Library of Congress for materials issued 1978-1987; these records are included in the Center's file of machine readable records.

Southeast Asia Microform Project (SEAM).

GUIDE: Reference Folder #192

The Center for Research Libraries and the Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia (CORMOSEA) of the Association for Asian Studies established the Southeast Asia Microform Project in 1970. The purpose of SEAM is to acquire microform copies of materials of importance to research in Southeast Asian studies, both to preserve these materials and to make possible their wider dissemination to scholars. SEAM is seeking to acquire on microfilm both current and retrospective files of newspapers and other serials, and official and private archives.

The project is a cooperative one and is supported by libraries that subscribe to it. SEAM materials are available for loan to subscribers and, to a limited extent, to Center members. Positive copies of material microfilmed for SEAM are available for purchase by any library or individual. SEAM periodically issues a list of its materials. Titles acquired by SEAM are or will be cataloged, and the records will appear in the Center's catalog.

Inquiries about SEAM membership should be addressed to the Center.

LIBRARY RESOURCES

Staff and materials of the university libraries support present academic programmes on each campus. In addition, past regional or subject emphasis has contributed to particular collection strengths noted below:

Guelph:

Argentinian poetry, prose & criticism.
Colombian fiction.

Slides & tapes in the Language Dept.
Venezulan colonial documents in the History Dept.

McMaster:

Urban-rural planning & the novel

Colonial documents of Archivo General de Centro America.

Queens:

Argentianian & Uruguayan literature, with emphasis on the modern novel. Literature of the River Plate region (Argentina, Uruguay). Emphasis on the modern novel.

Western:

Literature, demography and agricultural/ industrial development

Development plans of South America. Maps. Geog. Dept.

Windsor:

Modern Mexican & Argentinian literature

British Colonial Office documents

York:

L.A. literature in translation
Caribbean maps

U.S. consular dispatches.
Latin American Data Bank (Berkely) in the Institute for Behavioral Research

Each library maintains a current Union List of Latin American and Caribbean Serials in Ontario to facilitate research.

Sociology

ALLAHAR, A., Western
Caribbean, Latin America, particularly Cuba, political sociology, change and development, social inequality
COSTA-PINTO, L.A., Waterloo
Militarism and development in Latin America
EBANKS, G.E., Western
Demography, population socio-economic development
HILLMAN, J., Trent
Mining and development, Bolivia
KUNKEL, J.H., Western
Social-psycological aspects of economic development
LANDSTREET, P., York
Political sociology, demography, Cuba
RAMCHARAN, S., Windsor
The sociology of developing countries, with emphasis on the Caribbean

Urban and Regional Planning

CERTLER, L.O., Waterloo
Regional development and human settlement, in the Caribbean
HOSSE, H., Western
Urban and regional development

ADMINISTRATION

The Executive Committee

OCPLACS is administered by an Executive Committee made up of 14 members, two from each of the seven participating universities. The Executive Committee meets twice a year in conjunction with the organization's conferences. The Executive Committee formulates policies and oversees their implementation. However, the organization entrusts its day-to-day operations to a Chairman, chosen from the 14 member committee, who acts as Executive Officer of the organization.

The Library Committee

OCPLACS maintains a Library Commmee as a standing committee. It is composed of 14 members, two from each participating university. Each campus sends one librarian and one faculty member as representatives.

The Research Committee

OCPLACS maintains a Research Committee as a standing committee. Membership in the comittee varies in relation to the tasks at hand. The Committee works at fostering group research and deals with matters pertaining to funding organizations.

The Local Committees

Each of the participating universities maintains its own local OCPLACS committee. Membership in local committees is open to any member of the university community who wishes to participate. Local committees manage their own affairs and meet at their own discretion. Each committee elects its own chairman, who is responsible for local activities. Each member university elects its representatives to the OCPLACS Executive Committee.

FURTHER INFORMATION

General information on the programme may be obtained from the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. R.G. Cecil, Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario.

Student inquiries relating to work within the program should be directed to the above address. Dr. Cecil is also responsible for coordination of faculty interchanges, of occasional lectures, and seminars.

Information on library matters may be obtained from the Chairman of the Library Committee, Mr. Clarke Leverette, D.B. Weldon Library, University of Western Ontario.

Please contact appropriate individuals at any university for further information relating to specific research and academic matters on particular topics and subjects.

PERSONNEL SUPPLEMENT

YORK UNIVERSITY

Anthropology - GOLD, G. Mexico, Ethnicity;
HENRY, F,. Caribbean, Migration, Ethnicity;
SILVERMAN, M., Guyana, Ecuador, the Peasantry, Agrarian systems;
TAWNEY, C., Caribbean, Rastafarians.

Economics - DOXEY, G., Caribbean, Tourism.

History - CHACE, R., Mexico, Brazil, Caribbean;
LOVEJOY, P., The slave trade and slavery;
MAIGUASHCA, J., Andean region;
TROTMAN, D., Social and cultural history of the 19th century Caribbean.

Political Science - HELLMAN, J.A., Mexico, Caribbean, transition to socialism.

Social Science - ANDERSON, W.W., Caribbean, Education, Migration;
GRANT, R., Caribbean, Regional Integration.

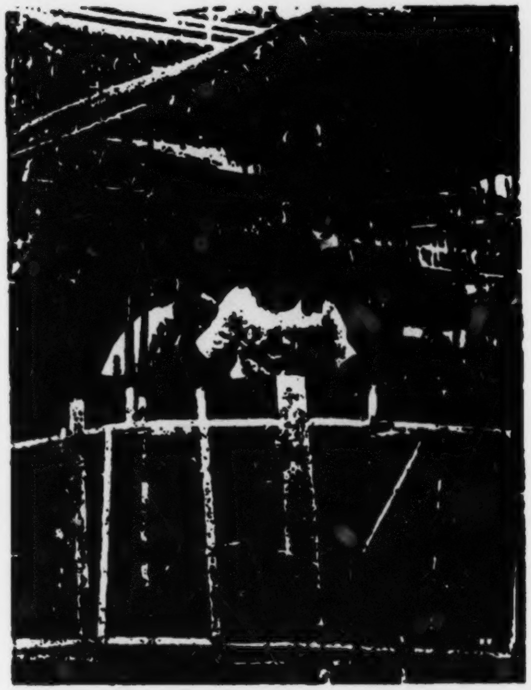
Sociology - GOODMAN, M., Caribbean, Labour organization;
SIMMONDS, A., Population and labour issues in Latin America and the Caribbean.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

Geography - LAKHAN, C., Coastal modelling, Environmental Management.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ONTARIO
CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAM IN LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STUDIES



RESOURCES AND ACTIVITIES 1985-88

The University of Guelph ✓
Queen's University
Trent University
The University of Waterloo ✓
The University of Western Ontario ✓
The University of Windsor ✓
York University ✓

SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The Ontario Cooperative Program in Latin American and Caribbean Studies (OCPLACS) was founded in 1969 in order to promote interdisciplinary and inter-university coordination of research and graduate teaching relating to Latin America and the Caribbean, and in order to ensure that students with interests in this part of the world have access to a wider range of human and material resources than could be provided in any single university.

There are seven universities in the programme:
The University of GUELPH, QUEEN'S University, TRENT University, The University of WATERLOO, The University of WESTERN ONTARIO, The University of WINDSOR, and YORK University.

The Program does not offer its own teaching program or prepare students for special degrees. Students associated with OCPLACS will register in an existing graduate program in the university of their choice. They will, however, have the benefit of the special facilities which are listed below.

ACTIVITIES

Library Coordination Scheme

The seven university libraries in the program contain well over 10,000 volumes dealing with Latin America and the Caribbean. The libraries have prepared catalogues of their relevant holdings, and copies of these catalogues are available for consultation at each OCPLACS university. By using these catalogues and the existing efficient inter-library loan service, students have easy access to material within OCPLACS.

Library Resources

Staff and materials of the university libraries support present academic programs on each campus. In addition, there are certain collection strengths noted below:

GUELPH	Argentine poetry, prose and criticism, Colombian fiction	Slides and tapes in the language Department, Venezuelan colonial documents
QUEEN'S	Literature of the River Plate region (Argentina, Uruguay)	CIDOC Publications (Centro Intercultural de Documentacion)
TRENT	General Latin American holdings	Ethnography, Andes and the Amazon
WATERLOO	Latin American literature	General works on Latin America
WESTERN	Literature, demography and agricultural/ industrial development	Development plans of Latin America and the Caribbean
WINDSOR	Modern Mexican and Argentine literature	British Colonial Office documents
YORK	Translation of many literary works	U.S. consular dispatches, and a Latin American data bank (Berkeley) in the Institute for Behavioral Research

Each library has a current OCPLACS Union List of Latin American and Caribbean Serials and shelf lists of books at each member university.

Graduate Student Interchange

Graduate students are advised as to the availability o graduate classes appropriate to their interests and backgrounds within the participating universities. Where it is desirable for a student to take a graduate class in a university other than the one in which he/she is registered OCPLACS will assist with the administrative arrangements and will provide the necessary travel funds. The Ontario Universities have established arrangements to promote such graduate student interchange.

Research Cooperation

OCPLACS provides an opportunity for a dissemination o current research information among its participating members. The multi-disciplinary nature of the organization provides for a consultative network for researchers especially for graduate students.

Graduate students have access to staff members in each of the universities within the Program for the direction o their research and/or occasional consultation on research problems.

Cooperation in the Use of Teaching Resources

OCPLACS personnel are available, on invitation, to give occasional lectures or to direct seminars in any university in the Program. No honoraria are involved, and OCPLACS covers all necessary expenditures for travel and overnigh accommodation.

Conferences

Twice during the academic year, OCPLACS arranges Conferences dealing with various aspects of teaching o research in Latin America or the Caribbean. Through participation in these Conferences, which are completel inter-disciplinary in character and which are held, on a rotating basis, in each of the participating universities students and faculty members associated with the Program have become acquainted with one another, with the worl which each one is doing, and with the institution to which each belongs.

Columbia University

NCC

National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources

December 22, 1992

Dear Colleague:

I am enclosing information of interest to you about a current project of the NCC. As a method of addressing the related national problems of insufficient acquisitions funding and the growing need to share resources among institutions, we are administering a Multi-Volume Set project. The goals are to acquire on a national level valuable materials that are out of the financial reach of most libraries, and to make them accessible to all scholars nationally.

The call for applications has been posted on two electronic bulletin boards read by librarians, eastlib and RLG's EAMEMNET, and published in the *CEAL Bulletin*. This mailing is to supplement those announcements. I apologize for the shortness of the deadline; we have decided to rush the execution of this project as much as possible in order to have substantial results to report when NCC applies for additional funding for the project for the coming fiscal year.

In early 1993, the NCC will be sending out a newsletter describing its various projects and activities during its first year. I would appreciate hearing from you with suggestions, comments, or questions at any time; the widest cooperation in the future planning for Japanese Library Resources will benefit the entire scholarly community.

Sincerely,

Amy V. Heinrich

Amy Vladeck Heinrich
Chair

Encl.

C. V. Starr East Asian Library
300 Kent Hall, Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

212/854-2578
FAX: 212/662-6286

NCC
National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources

Project Announcement and Call for Proposals

National Program for Coordinated Japanese Library Acquisitions of Multi-Volume Sets and External User Services

Procedures

I. Program

A. Objectives: The objective of this project is to strengthen Japanese research resources in American university libraries of expensive multi-volume sets in the Japanese language, by utilizing finite book funds most effectively, by ensuring that valuable materials are available in at least one library, and by increasing access to Japanese research materials by rationalizing expenses on a national basis.

B. Administration: The Project Administrating Committee will consist of six representatives from scholars and librarians of Japanese studies who will be appointed by the NCC. It will function as a clearinghouse for purchase requests primarily of expensive multi-volume sets, but may include microforms, VIM, sound, electronic books, CD-ROMS, cartographic materials and other types of library materials. The Committee will keep records of what is requested, approved or not approved, and purchased, and will publish these records periodically. The Committee members will consult on a monthly basis.

1. The Project Administrating Committee, appointed by NCC, functions as a clearinghouse for the project. Currently the membership consists of Mary Brinton, Amy V. Heinrich, Yuki Ishimatsu, Hideyuki Morimoto, Sachie Noguchi and Anne Walthall.

2. Funds awarded by the Japan - U. S. Friendship Commission are deposited in an account with, and will be disbursed by, the Japan Publications Trading Company on instructions from the Committee.

II. Selection of Sets:

As a general guideline, the sets considered by this project are defined as those that cost more than Y100,000 (about $770.00) per set. Cooperation will not include those expensive sets that are essential to any library such

C. V. Starr East Asian Library
300 Kent Hall, Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

212/854-2578
FAX: 212/662-6286

notify the Committee as soon as cataloging is complete. Libraries that are not prompt may not be considered for funding in the future;

3. Library materials purchased using funds from this program must be available free of all charges to users at other institutions. Upon request, the library must promptly lend the material through inter-library loan. The materials should be considered the communal property of the Japanese studies library community, and shall be distributed according to local library procedures insofar as these regulations do not exclude users from free access to the materials.

B. Application Procedure: For FY 1992/1993 only. Please submit the proposals with brief description of the set being requested and a statement of its value to the institution -- relevance of set to the rest of the collection; to programs in the institution supported by the collection and set, etc. - but no more than two single-spaced pages. The proposal (one original and five copies) should be submitted by the institution's library to:

Chair, Project Administrating Committee, NCC.
c/o Amy V. Heinrich
Starr East Asian Library
300 Kent, Columbia University
New York NY 10027
Phone 212-854-1508
FAX 212-662-6286
E-mail heinrich@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu

Incomplete bibliographic as well as acquisitions-purpose data provided by an applicant library to the Committee may constitute a ground for Committee's rejection of the application.

All proposals must be postmarked by January 15, 1993. If delivered by other means, proposals must be received at the NCC office by the close of business on January 15, 1993. Announcement of the awardees will be made by mid-February, 1993.

IV. Evaluation

An ad hoc committee which consists of four specialists who will be appointed by the Chairperson of the NCC will review this project at the end of the funding year and submit a written report to the Japan - United States Friendship Commission. The Project Administration Committee will also submit a separate final report.

THE SHARED RESOURCES SERVICE

• SHARES •

The Shared Resources Service (SHARES), operated by the Research Libraries Group for its members, is a unique and highly successful resource-sharing program whose policies and practices have been developed and refined for over a decade. SHARES enables RLG members to enhance their collections through access to materials owned by other research institutions within the RLG community. Access as a complement to ownership is the driving force; timely, effective delivery is the means.

SHARES focuses on expanding resource-sharing services in an environment of ready access to materials and on providing appropriate incentives for expedited response and delivery. The service also includes effective protocols for granting on-site user privileges to members' patrons — including access to restricted, noncirculating, and special-collections materials.

Shared Resources Service Features

RECIPROCAL RESOURCE SHARING

Reciprocal resource sharing in a highly structured, well-defined environment provides a real alternative to ownership. This opportunity to rely on other institutions for prompt access to materials necessary for scholarly pursuits, but not owned locally, allows libraries to satisfy even the most specialized needs of their academic communities. SHARES partners commit to long-term participation in the program, giving at least six months' notice of intention to withdraw.

Comprehensive research libraries, special collections, archives, museums, and specialized libraries participate in SHARES, expanding and enhancing the pool of materials available to the scholar.

PRIORITY LENDING

SHARES participants give each other the highest priority when processing requests for information and materials. Performance standards require that a loan request be responded to within three days and the requested materials delivered within ten days.

Participants extend to each other services not usually available, including:

- interlibrary loan at no cost if within net borrowing limits (see below);
- access to "last resort" sources of supply that are not normally available for interlibrary loan, such as The New York Public Library, American Antiquarian Society, and The New-York Historical Society, as well as faster turnaround time from the Library of Congress;
- no limitation on number of volumes or reels per request;
- loan of in-process materials;
- up to 50 pages per request photocopied and mailed, or sent via Ariel or fax;
- preservation photocopying when necessary to fill a patron request or for replacement pages needed in microfilming projects.

EXPEDITED DELIVERY

When material is needed immediately, SHARES participants honor requests for next-day delivery (at borrower's expense) or second-day delivery (at lender's expense). Ariel (RLG's document transmission system for the Internet) and fax are also used for expedited delivery.

ACCESS TO NONCIRCULATING MATERIALS

SHARES participants are generous in sharing noncirculating materials (such as theses and dissertations), as well as restricted and special-collection materials that are typically not available for use outside of the owning library.

EQUITABLE ILL COSTS: NET LENDER/ NET BORROWER PAYMENTS

Interlibrary loan is provided without charge among SHARES participants when an institution's annual borrowing transactions through RLIN equal its RLIN loan transactions. Net lending institutions, those whose lending exceeds their borrowing by greater than 1000 transactions in any one year, receive an annual payment to recompense the greater volume of loans. Net borrowing institutions, those whose borrowing exceeds their lending, make an annual payment based on a moderate fee for each borrowing transaction not balanced by a loan.

This allows participants to share the actual burden of resource sharing equitably and to reward extraordinary service to the SHARES community.

ON-SITE ACCESS

SHARES participants provide each other's students, faculty, and academic staff an additional avenue to needed research materials by giving them on-site access to the collections and services of all participating libraries. Equipped with suitable identification and/or introduction, they may use the facilities of other institutions to the same extent as resident students, faculty, and academic staff.

The *RLG SHARES Manual* includes an on-site access directory to each institution that may be visited. RLG also provides separate guides to member holdings in such areas as archival, manuscript, and special collections; art and architecture; and East Asian studies.

POLICIES, PROTOCOLS, AND SERVICES

RLG, in conjunction with members' public services and collection management librarians, has developed a set of policies and procedures to facilitate resource sharing.

The *RLG SHARES Manual* contains:

- summary descriptions of major SHARES services
- interlibrary loan policies
- interlibrary loan procedures
- interlibrary loan directory
- on-site access policies
- on-site access procedures
- on-site access directory
- reference librarians' network

COMMUNICATIONS AMONG PARTICIPANTS

RLG provides opportunities for SHARES participants to contribute to the continual development and refinement of services through:

- a six-person executive group elected by the participants;
- a moderated electronic conference dedicated to consortial collection development and resource sharing;
- task forces charged to evaluate and recommend enhancements to the service;
- decision-making by ballot regarding future policies, procedures, and enhancements to the service.

CENTRALLY PROVIDED SUPPORT

RLG central staff and resources support SHARES through:

- coordination of the service, including assistance with lending and borrowing management and performance issues;
- changes and enhancements to the service and to supporting software based on participant recommendations;
- monthly statistical reports showing lending and borrowing activity, including volume and performance data;
- compilation and maintenance of the SHARES manual.

▶ What SHARES Participants Say

"The Shared Resources Service connects our users with the wider world of scholarly resources; it really demonstrates the power of library cooperation."
Catherine Murray-Rust, Assistant University Librarian,
Cornell University

"The SHARES agreement to share materials that are usually out of bounds to ILL has contributed to the success of many Princeton faculty and student projects."
Susanne McNatt, Assistant University Librarian for Reference and
Collection Development, Princeton University

"Iowa's interlibrary exchange program has greatly benefited in quality and efficiency from our participation in SHARES; the service is invaluable in meeting the needs of our researchers."
Wayne Rawley, Director, Instructional and Research Services,
University of Iowa Libraries

▶ To Participate in SHARES

To take advantage of the Shared Resources Service, an institution must first be a member of the Research Libraries Group; *RLG in Perspective: Focusing Collaboration in the 1990s* summarizes benefits linked to membership. Membership dues correspond to the size of the community served by the participant; additional fees are charged for optional participation in some member activities, including SHARES. The "RLG Membership Dues & Participation Fees" sheet summarizes these annual charges.

SHARES interlibrary loan requests and responses are handled through the ILL features of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). RLIN use charges are listed in the RLIN rates schedules.

▶ For More Information

To learn more about participation in the Shared Resources Service, please contact:

Member Support and Services
The Research Libraries Group, Inc.
1200 Villa Street
Mountain View, CA 94041-1100 U.S.A.
Telephone: 415-691-2239
Fax: 415.964.0943
E-mail: BL.RMK@RLG.BITNET or
BL.RMK@RLG.STANFORD.EDU (Internet)

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SPEC

SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES EXCHANGE CENTER

DEVELOPMENT OF A REGIONAL COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Northwest Regional Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies: a Model for Library Cooperation

Presentation to the Association for Research Libraries,
May 6-7, 1993

Judith Henchy
Head, Southeast Asia Section,
University of Washington Libraries

Publication copy

The Northwest Regional Consortium idea grew out of the development of strong faculty interests at various isolated institutions in the Pacific Northwest Region, and at the major research universities of Oregon and Washington, and the Canadian province of British Columbia. Each of these institutions had a handful of scholars working on Southeast Asia in various disciplines, but none of them alone had the critical mass needed to develop viable programs at their campus. There was a strong need to provide a regional focus for this dispersed energy; the idea for a consortium was at the time a novel approach to solving the problems of critical mass, having at its core the concepts of shared faculty and library resources. In this presentation I hope to show how the consortial aspects of program development created an environment in which faculty are much more accepting of the resource sharing philosophy of the libraries' collection efforts. I also want to look at the development of the Consortium in the perspective of other existing cooperative arrangements at the core institutions, and within the general community of Southeast Asian scholarship. The paper will provide a history of the development of the library component of the Consortium, and will address some of the major issues in providing library collections for this region and the problems and benefits of library resource sharing within this environment.

Southeast Asian studies in the United States has suffered an uncertain fate of fluctuating popularity both with students, and within the federal agencies that supply critical support funding to universities in the key areas of language teaching, student fellowship money and library support. After a period of some growth in the 1960s, Southeast Asia fell into a decline on university campuses, following the events of the Vietnam war, and the desire on the part of Americans to close that chapter of their history. In the late 1970s and 1980s two phenomena emerged to give new priority to the Southeast Asian region: first, the growing numbers of immigrants and refugees from Southeast Asia who now form a sizable percentage of the Asian American population; and second the rapid emergence of the region as an economic power. It is no coincidence that both these forces are most strongly felt on the Western seaboard of the United States and Canada; traditionally the cities of the West coast have been the focus of Asian trade, and a locus of Asian immigrant populations. In response to increasing demands from both local Asian communities and commercial interests, the research institutions of the Pacific Northwest increased programs with a focus on Southeast Asia. However, it was not until a meeting of scholars from the Universities of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia in 1985, when the Consortium idea was first proposed, that the Northwest Region gathered sufficient momentum to write a successful grant application to support further development. With an initial planning grant from the Ford Foundation, and then seed money from the same foundation, the Consortium was able to establish a Center for Southeast Asian Studies and position itself for further major funding. In 1987 it was recognized by the Federal government as a Department of Education Title VI funded National Resource Center (NRC) for Southeast Asian Studies.

Southeast Asian Studies programs in this country have a history of national cooperation, despite the fact that they are in competition for a very small allocation of federal funding, made available through the Title VI appropriation. This cooperation is most apparent in two key areas of program support: language teaching and library resources. Southeast Asian studies is problematic as an academic discipline; its geographical and linguistic diversity result in comparatively low student enrollments for most national languages of the region, and insufficient numbers for the major minority and sub-national languages to justify year-round language programs at all. In order to provide students with the language tuition they require, in the early 1980s the community of Southeast Asia scholars initiated a very successful language consortium to teach the less commonly taught languages at a summer institute that rotates between consortium members -- the Southeast Asian Studies Summer Institute (SEASSI). The broad geographical boundaries that have come to define the region as a unit of study challenge library resources by the diversity of cultures represented within them. In response to this challenge Southeast Asia collection managers at the major U.S. research libraries, represented by the Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia (CORMOSEA), a subcommittee of the Association for Asian Studies, have for many years worked towards increasing degrees of cooperative acquisitions, particularly for the lesser used research materials from the region. Examples of cooperation among the CORMOSEA libraries include the division of the Philippines by province between Yale and Michigan for coverage of local documentation, and geographical distribution of sub-province level official publications from Indonesia. More recently the CORMOSEA libraries have responded to the crisis in serial funding by designating libraries of last resort for countries, or regions within countries. It was from these traditions of cooperation that a pattern for the Northwest Regional Consortium was derived and developed.

Innovations brought about by the Consortium include joint teaching of classes by faculty from the three core member institutions, easy transfer of student credits between institutions, and a joint annual conference that rotates among the three core member institutions. The conference has provided a forum at which our own students can share ideas with each other and at which faculty from the more isolated institutions of the region can meet with colleagues. It has become so successful that it also provides an opportunity for students to meet some of the best scholars in the field within a setting that is less formal and threatening than the Association for Asian Studies gatherings. During the initial planning stages of the Consortium the Director of the University of Washington Center, Prof. Charles Keyes, was aware that one of the major impediments to building a strong academic program was the weakness of the libraries of the institutions involved, and that shared access to resources was to be another of the Consortium's innovative structures. In order to develop this idea Keyes contacted Linda Gould, then Assistant Librarian for Collection Development and Management and Karl Lo, Head of the East Asia Library. These librarians, together with their counterparts at Oregon and British Columbia, became key players in the planning process for the Consortium. The United States has many fine collections of Southeast Asian materials: the oldest established collections at Cornell, Yale, Harvard and Michigan, and the more recent excellent collections at UC Berkeley, Ohio University, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois University. Library collections at the Universities of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia could only be described as barely adequate for undergraduate instruction in most disciplines, and lacking major sources for graduate study. Although all three collections had benefited from selective collection enhancements at various periods in the last 50 years, none could claim to provide a balanced resource for graduate study. For example, the University of Washington has a strong collection of early Philippine newspapers and other filipiniana from the American period, the University of Oregon has a major map collection, including significant holdings for Southeast Asia, and the University of British Columbia had been able to develop a collection of serial titles from Indonesia with project funds from the Canadian International Development Agency.

Once the Consortium idea was consolidated, Members of the Consortium Steering Committee were all in agreement to address seriously the issue of building library collections, and do so in full cooperation with the Libraries collection development and resource sharing administrations at all three institutions. Members of the Committee also knew that their best hope of achieving significant developments in library collections was to acquire grant funding. Prof. Keyes again approached Linda Gould and Karl Lo and requested their participation, and that of their colleagues at Oregon, in the planning process for a grant application to the Henry Luce Foundation. With a realistic view of the long-term prospects of university funding for such a new program as this, and knowing the costs of strengthening existing collections at three campuses, the Steering Committee worked willingly with the University Libraries at the three institutions to investigate cooperative arrangements. In this way the collections at the core sites would support each other in providing the basis of a long term collection development plan; this plan would contain the rational approach to resource sharing that had proved to be so attractive to funders when applied to faculty and curriculum activities.

The collection development officers at the three core institutions realized that the task before them would not be an easy one. The statistics of the book trade in general showed steady increases in monograph prices and were beginning to show the exponential rise in serial costs that have since decimated library budgets. In addition to these general problems of collection development, the second hand book trade had become greatly inflated by this time, and fewer academic library patrons were prepared to give away their collections for the benefit of the university library as they had in the past. All of these reasons made the development of retrospective collections a financially draining prospect; this realization, together with a growing philosophical question in the library profession about the virtue of library "ownership," versus "access," further convinced the collection development officers at the core institutions that a library cooperative program was essential. The innovation shown in this approach paid off when, in 1989, the Consortium Libraries of Washington and Oregon were awarded a $320,000 grant from the Henry Luce Foundation. The fact that the University of British Columbia was not eligible to participate in this funding, as a Canadian institution, is a cause for some concern to the Consortium. The disparity in funding levels and funding sources both across state boundaries and national boundaries has proved to be something of a problem; unfortunately neither the Luce Foundation funding, which has been the major bulwark of the library programs at Oregon and Washington, nor the Department of Education Title VI funding have been available to the University of British Columbia, which is reliant upon alternative Canadian government sources.

It was really no coincidence that the gradual emergence of the Consortium coincided with a major initiative in 1987 on the part of the Henry Luce Foundation, Fund for Southeast Asian Studies, to strengthen Southeast Asian Studies in the United States through an allocation of $8 million. The first funding cycle supported program building activities at the existing eight Southeast Asia Centers; at this time the Consortium was not eligible, since they had not formally established a Center. A second cycle of funding specifically targeted library development and the critical issues of preservation of collections. Under this funding cycle the major collections were able to film some of their endangered older holdings; particularly vernacular newspapers. It is very much to the credit of the Luce Foundation's program officer, Terry Lautz, that he made cooperation a founding principle of the library grants that were being made available. The Foundation made it a condition of the awards that all material filmed as a result of Foundation funding should be made available through the Southeast Asia Microforms Project -- one of the area studies projects of the Center for Research Libraries -- and that bibliographic records for these materials would be represented in both bibliographic utilities, OCLC and RLIN. With this proven commitment to cooperation, and the expansion of resources for Southeast Asian Studies, it is not surprising that the Luce Foundation was very open to the Consortium's participation in this second round of funding, after it had been recognized at a Title VI-funded Center in 1987. At this time both the Consortium and Arizona State University, recently funded as a new NRC for undergraduate study of Southeast Asia, were invited to apply for seed money to establish library programs.

It seemed to the collection development librarians involved in this planning process that the consortial teaching and research relationship among the three core institutions offered a unique opportunity to explore collaboration in developing collections within a scholarly environment that was already accepting of the advantages of shared resources, and one that was in a very real sense a decentralized teaching and research community with a common goal. As part of the grant preparation process in 1987 evaluations of the collections at the Universities of Washington and Oregon were carried out by two eminent bibliographers in the field, Fe Susan Go, Southeast Asia Bibliographer at the University of Michigan and Charles Bryant, Curator of the Southeast Asia Collection at Yale University.

Their evaluations confirmed that the University of Washington Libraries held strong, but as yet inadequate, collections for the support of curriculum activities for Southeast Asian studies, and that this collection should be developed into the primary research collection for the three core institutions of the Consortium. A draft Joint Operating Agreement was agreed upon by the three collection development librarians, with assistance from their cataloging and resource sharing units. This document, which was later adopted by the Consortium Steering Committee, sets out areas of common interest and unique and shared areas of responsibility for the provision of strong teaching and research collections on Southeast Asia for the Pacific Northwest region. It also documents cataloging and reference procedures, resource sharing regulations and library borrowing privileges for the different categories of Consortium patrons. The resource sharing elements of this document place emphasis on distributed collecting responsibility and the use of technology to enhance cooperative access between the core institutions of the Consortium. A Consortium Library Committee was established to guide a cohesive library program for all three institutions. Cooperative collection development agreements include: coordination of collecting by country, consultation on major purchases (over $500) and facilitation of resource sharing activities. The Consortium Library Committee, which represents the collection development, resource sharing and faculty of each institution, meets at least twice a year, at the Association for Asian Studies Conference and at the Consortium annual conference, to discuss problems and developments.

The Joint Operating Agreement sets out the mechanisms for interlibrary borrowing: the University of Washington Resource Sharing Program has one of the highest lending rates of any institution in the country, consistently ranking among the top institutions in the ARL statistics, and all three Consortium libraries are net lenders. It is within this history of cooperation that the Northwest Regional Consortium has been able to define a liberal sharing policy for material pertaining to Southeast Asia. Since all three members of the Consortium are also members of the OCLC inter-library borrowing subsystem, they already enjoy preferential borrowing privileges. As ARL members, the Universities of Oregon and Washington also have free borrowing privileges for any book which normally circulates. The University of British Columbia and the University of Washington maintain an informal reciprocal agreement for loans and copies. As yet, no comprehensive reciprocal agreement has been worked out between the University of Oregon and the University of Washington, although book loans are free, and photo-duplication services are provided at a reduced rate to other Pacific Northwest Institutions. Under the terms of the Consortium Operating Agreement, timely response to requests can be provided, using fax and e-mail technology, often at no extra cost. As the collection strengths of the participating institutions increase, it is expected that this resource sharing activity will become one of the most important operational features of the Northwest Regional Consortium.

The resource sharing arrangements described in the Operating Agreement show that the Consortium libraries have worked within the existing inter-library loan protocols to maximize document delivery between member institutions. High levels of efficiency can be achieved within this structure, and costs are minimized through the existing preferential fee structure. With the introduction of a connecting courier service between Oregon and Washington, response to requests for book materials can be achieved in a few days. At the University of Washington delays in processing requests are avoided if consortium students who require immediate access to materials identify themselves and ask that the request for materials at consortium libraries be sent by fax. UW students now have easy access to the Oregon catalog as a menu option on the new campus information network, and to the UBC catalog through the Southeast Asia Section Office in the Libraries. Similarly, students at the other Consortium universities have internet access to the other catalogs of the core member libraries. The Consortium Steering Committee has recently agreed to make available some grant monies to reimburse Consortium students for any services still requiring fees, including photocopying and fax costs.

At the heart of the resource sharing program is clearly the division of collecting responsibilities between the three institutions. At its most simplistic interpretation, this agreement divided responsibility for research level collecting along country lines: the University of Oregon has faculty with interests in the Philippines and took responsibility for that country: the University of British Columbia agreed to build upon its existing strong collections for Indonesia, partly funded through the CIDA project, and the University of Washington took responsibility for the other countries of the region. The Consortium libraries would build on their unique strengths in order to create regional resources for research materials. Under the Consortium Collection Development Policy, research collections were defined to include all major published works, new research findings, complete retrospective holdings of scholarly journals and sets of statistical data from a wide range of contemporary and historical periods. As I will discuss later, this country division does not fit as tidily with Consortium faculty interests as was first hoped, and clearly needed some refinement, and the definition of "research collections" has also come under greater scrutiny in recent years.

The Consortium was awarded the grant by the Henry Luce Foundation in January of 1989, to be divided between Washington and Oregon. The larger portion of the funding went to Washington, which was considered to be the stronger collection and the logical site to become the center of the coordinated collection building activities. The Southeast Asia Librarian position was established at the University of Washington and liaison relationships set up with Southeast Asian Studies Librarians at the University of Oregon and the University of British Columbia. A Bibliographic Associate position for Indonesia was also established at UBC, in order to facilitate collection development activities. The two Luce-funded university libraries established collection development plans under the initial guidance of the recommendations made in the Go and Bryant reports; these policies were aimed at addressing the weaknesses noted in the reports, while building distinctive research collections to serve campus faculty and students. Implementation of these plans has involved establishing acquisitions channels for vernacular materials through the Library of Congress Cooperative Acquisitions Program (LC Program). UBC and Washington both began participation in late 1989, with minimal levels of duplication, as described later in this paper.

I would like to pause for a moment to consider the problems of the geographical distributions of collections, as set out in the initial operating agreement. Libraries have historically been caught in the trap of building collections to support the narrow interests of individual scholars who may then be replaced by other faculty with different interests; this has of course been the case within the Consortium, where new faculty hires have already created different priorities at the individual institutions. It could be argued that there is more program instability within the discipline of Southeast Asian studies than many other area studies fields, since programs often cannot predict even which country a new faculty member may specialize in. Smaller area programs like Southeast Asia are constantly under threat from the larger, long-established programs and may lose positions in departments at any time to other area specialists. Even when departments do make a firm commitment to a Southeast Asianist, there is often little choice over country of specialization, since there are so few qualified scholars in the field who can be competitive within the departmental requirements for disciplinary achievement and interest. These factors make it almost impossible to plan for coherent and balanced program offerings, and leave the libraries in the even more difficult situation of finding resources for the immediate needs of scholars and their graduate students. Although the Consortium cannot claim to have found an answer to this recurring theme, it can be said that any specialized collecting within a consortial framework is more likely to be of long term benefit to the regional scholarly community as a whole than would be the case if the collection were serving only the restricted clientele of a single institution.

One of the primary concerns of the Consortium Library Committee has been to refine the initial collection development criteria in order to create a documented collection development plan. One of the factors that perhaps has drawn the faculty of the three core institutions together - and one that has made a major contribution to the success of the program -- is the common themes in their research aspirations and teaching methods. This means that there is a high degree of duplication in their research requirements, and in the types of materials they are requiring students to read. Generally speaking faculty fall heavily within the disciplines of the social sciences: political science, sociology, anthropology, economics, geography, environmental sciences, and in the humanities -- history and language and literature. In order to understand the way that such an agreement could develop from this base-line decision, we need to look more carefully at the types of materials needed to provide teaching and research support to faculty and students in these various disciplines. The initial regional division was based on the overarching principal that all three institutions would require a core of English language materials, some general vernacular sources for undergraduate tuition, and certain primary sources -- particularly statistical data and newspapers -- for upper level undergraduate courses. Do these traditional categorizations of materials really have any validity when we have undergraduates reading sophisticated texts in the vernacular, and researchers working on detective novels? Besides the changes in teaching methodologies and research patterns, changes in the region have redefined the teaching curriculum. Economic developments, with its attendant problems of urbanization and environmental degradation, as well as enduring problems of political instability, have spawned new topics of research: issues of democratic protest, human rights, and environmental movements, as well as gender issues, demand that libraries seek primary source materials that are both ephemeral and allusive. Among the new disciplines centered on Southeast Asia, one of the most popular is now Vietnam War studies, covering topics ranging from analysis of Viet Cong military strategy to Hollywood interpretation of the conflict. Students are demanding original source materials -- often in translation -- that will enable them to write about Vietnamese interpretations of the War. To meet some of these demands we have had to purchase archival materials from the National Archives, prisoner interview transcripts, and English language newspapers from Saigon: sources that would traditionally be defined as research materials.

One of my observations since being involved in this process of analysis is that demands on the library program differ markedly from discipline to discipline. However, I would add as a preface to the observations that the move towards interdisciplinary approaches to scholarship have created a much more fluid picture than the generalized structure I am about to present: Anthropologists are tending to turn more towards the analysis of historical texts, while historians are adopting analytical methods developed by anthropology, and both historian and anthropologists are turning to literary sources as primary data. Southeast Asian studies has been one of the first area disciplines whose scholars have adopted this interdisciplinary style: study of the region as a somewhat arbitrarily constructed academic discipline is only a post world-war two phenomenon, with many of its component parts only being recognized as political units following post-colonial independence. Although the various colonialisms of the region fostered a school of colonial scholarship based on the European traditions -- the textural analysis of the philologists and narrowly defined ethnographic descriptions of anthropologists -- the field perhaps anticipated interdisciplinary studies with its early rejection of these colonial categorizations of knowledge. Some have said that the turn towards interdisciplinary study is attributable to the comparative lack of textural sources for the region, and to the eclectic nature of those that do exist;[1] all the countries of the region displaying a high degree of cultural syncretism, even before the beginnings of European influence. This syncretism has imposed on scholarly discourse the need look beyond the normative religious and cultural traditions to structures of power relationships and ways that these influence the creation of new traditions.

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[1] This point of view is also expressed in the findings of the Wingspread Conference on the state of Southeast Asian Studies. As Jim Scott points out in his introduction to the report of the conference "The emphasis on syncretism, contact, and mixed genres that so occupy contemporary cultural and literary

These comments not withstanding, I would still posit my observation that it is the historians within the Consortium structure who have put the greatest burdens on the libraries for resources: faculty have long-term needs for large sets of primary archival sources within easy reach, teaching methods dictate that even upper level undergraduate classes use primary sources for projects. Since these requirements include such sources as newspapers, archival records and vernacular monographs, it is increasingly difficult to isolate these materials as being only of research value. After some discussion of the problems of providing these undergraduate teaching materials, the libraries at Oregon and Washington Universities agreed to try a system allowing for the extended inter-institutional borrowing of key documents or newspapers on film, as required for teaching. Materials will be borrowed for the duration of the teaching term and held on reserve for use by students. Examples of such sources would be the Philippine Free Press, one of the longest running English language sources for the study of Philippine history, and the transcripts of the Paris Peace Talks. The fact that this agreement is dependent upon a coordination of teaching schedules at the various campuses, which has been approved by the Consortium Steering Committee, underlines my point that the working of the library consortium is very much dependent upon the collaborative approach to other aspects of program development.

As mentioned earlier, the Consortium libraries now play a role as members of a larger community of Southeast Asia collections, represented by the Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia (CORMOSEA). As we all begin to address the economic realities of diminishing resource budgets, this other community becomes an ever more important factor in support of the Consortium philosophy. In order to address the issue of access to lesser used research sources, all three institutions have become active members of the Southeast Asia Microforms Project (SEAM) of the Center for Research Libraries (CRL). As current Chair of this project, I feel very strongly that we have a responsibility for ensuring that not only the area studies projects, but the main CRL collection development structure support us in our task of making available these lesser used materials. Under the leadership of the late Ray Boylan, CRL has increasingly come to recognize the role of the projects as teams of experts who can advise CRL on matters of collection development. The recently instituted annual meeting of the Cooperative Area Study Microform Project Council is a welcome move towards a more formal recognition of area studies specialists in this national forum.

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studies is, after all, the hallmark of Southeast Asian history." Hirschman, et al eds. Southeast Asian Studies in the Balance: reflection from America. Ann Arbor, AAS, 1992: p. 2.

I would like to turn to the implications of the consortial relationship for issues of bibliographic control, and in the process, talk about the second round of Luce Foundation funding for which the Consortium was invited to apply. Since the award granted in the initial funding round was less than the total request, it was inevitable that money for processing of material would be limited. The University of British Columbia Library and Washington Libraries, the two institutions which were first to receive quantities of vernacular titles, could only find funding for student hours, or limited paraprofessional assistance. In effect, none of the three institutions had an original cataloging capability. Despite the best efforts of cataloging sections, existing work loads and limitations of language skills prevented us from doing anything other than fairly simple levels of copy cataloging from OCLC. Since the award of the initial Luce grants, all three institutions have seen enormous commitments on the part of library administrations to address the problems. British Columbia is hoping to have an Indonesian original cataloging capability soon, Oregon has committed to sending a cataloger to SEASSI to learn a Southeast Asian language, probably Thai, and a member of the cataloguing staff at Washington has started taking Indonesian classes. At the University of Washington Libraries a Vietnamese-speaking Library Specialist has responsibility for complex copy cataloging of all vernacular materials from the region. Despite all the evident good will and cooperation from these cataloging departments, it was clear that none of the institutions could effectively solve the cataloging problem without an infusion of additional money for staff, or staff training. The opportunity to address this question came when the Northwest Regional Consortium and Arizona State University were invited to submit a second grant proposal to the Luce Foundation for library support. With the additional $200,000 grant made to the Consortium libraries at Washington and Oregon, Washington is now in the process of hiring additional staff who will work primarily with the cataloging division to clear the backlog of Thai materials. Once this capability is in place, duplication of cataloging effort at Oregon and Washington will be avoided by the establishment of subject priorities: materials uniquely received by an institution will be cataloged first, so that they will be available for inter-library borrowing. For those categories of material that will be received through the LC Program by more than one institution, areas of cataloging responsibility will be established.

Another significant development in the history of the Consortium coincided with the second Luce award; that is the decision by the Steering Committee to create an affiliate membership status for other regional colleges. The expansion of the formal consortium relationship poses some interesting questions for the libraries. We have already seen difficulties arising when Consortium needs are in conflict with existing Library policy governing undergraduate access to collections. These issues are going to require long term negotiations, and may not be easily resolved. On the other hand, the opportunities of working with new colleagues at the affiliate universities are exciting. It is hoped that the second round of Luce Foundation funding will underwrite several aspects of Consortium development that become more crucial with this expanded client base: facilitating resource sharing by providing assistance in bibliographic verification for materials in non-roman scripts and working on printed guides and outreach tools. Both the University of Oregon and the University of Washington have developed brief guides to their Southeast Asia holdings, including important journal titles and reference works. These guides will be expanded and regularly updated with the assistance of additional staff, and future editions will also be distributed to affiliate institutions as a means of encouraging inter-institutional resource sharing.

For the past year the Southeast Asia Section of the University of Washington Libraries has distributed a newsletter about acquisitions and other items of interest to faculty. This newsletter, Southeast Asian Library News, includes contributions from the Universities of Oregon and British Columbia, and will be distributed also to affiliate institutions. Librarians at the core institutions of the Consortium will encourage key personnel within the libraries of these affiliate institutions to serve in a liaison capacity to Consortium libraries. Such an arrangement will lay the groundwork for a workshop on developing information resources for Southeast Asia for affiliate members, to be held in conjunction with the Consortium annual conference in 1994. Finally, the Consortium Library Committee is further encouraging use of collections by Consortium patrons by making available small travel grants for library research. These grants, which are available to graduate students and faculty from core and affiliate institutions, are jointly administered through the Southeast Asia Center at the University of Washington, and will be allocated at the discretion of a Consortium-wide committee.

Since the Consortium library initiatives, there has been increasing interest in the research library community as a whole in developing more formal cooperation in the acquisition of foreign language materials. The ARL's own Mellon-funded project to examine the status of foreign language collections is but one of several current initiatives to address the growing sense of anxiety in the library community concerning foreign acquisitions. It is assumed that any resolution of this problem will involve strategies for increased and cooperative scholarly access to less widely held materials. It is perhaps encouraging to note that this impending crisis was a subject of serious consideration at the Department of Education Title VI Director's meeting in Washington DC. in April 1993. For the first time, subject bibliographers were specifically invited to the meetings in order to attend a special plenary session on library collections for area study programs. One of the themes of this meeting was how the Department of Education might better support cooperative library ventures within the framework of its competition review. Clearly in the case of the Consortium, NRC funds were awarded despite the relatively small library holdings, with the expectation that this recognition, if not the funds themselves, would lead to increased emphasis on collections at the core institutions. We may all perhaps take comfort in this decision; clearly the willingness to engage in serious resource sharing activities does have weight with the Department, whose criteria for collection strength are perceived to be strictly quantitative.

To what extent does Southeast Asia represent a special case within the overall framework of area studies collections; do we have additional incentives to employ innovative and cooperative structures in our collection development activities? In order to answer these questions, we should perhaps look at some of the data for the region. I referred earlier in the paper to the enormous geographical and cultural diversity of the region. In the post world-war two period, when universities were first defining their area studies programs, this geographical designation of 10 countries might have seemed a fair burden for a library department, since the countries of the region had relatively underdeveloped information industries at that time. The last two decades have seen the transformation of the region from an economic base almost exclusively dominated by subsistence farming and low level agricultural industries, to near-NIC status in some cases. With this economic development has come dramatic change in education patterns and information dissemination channels, including a rise in both literacy rates and book and journal production, and an increasing influence of video and television. Despite the enormous increase in publishing in recent years, few countries, even among the ASEAN members, have more than one or two book dealers capable of carrying out international transactions. Often publishing activities are decentralized and provincial publishing does not reach the international book market; small print runs mean that titles are out of print very quickly. Clearly the concern for organizations such at ARL, is the extent to which libraries in this country are able to keep up with publishing output, given the current collecting patterns which tend to be dominated by the philosophy of duplicating holdings for local use, rather than a coordinated approach that would use limited resources to maximize materials received. I do not want to anticipate ARL's findings on this subject; it is clearly a one that will be revisited many times in the coming years.

What are the particular difficulties that Southeast Asian Studies faces as a discipline? While the region represents ten countries, the student numbers are typically low, particularly for undergraduate study. However, statistics from the Department of Education show that funding for Southeast Asia has been historically lower than other area studies programs, and does not correlate with student interest. In the period of the last five years, DOE statistics show that the four Title VI funded Centers awarded 125 doctorates, and 191 masters degrees. By comparison nine funded South Asia Centers warded the same number of doctoral degrees and 241 masters. Admittedly these South Asia Centers also awarded 941 undergraduate degrees, in comparison with only 163 granted by the Southeast Asia Centers. At the same time the DOE statistics show that Southeast Asian Studies Centers are the most heavily dependent upon the Title VI funds -- these funds being 7.9% of the total Southeast Asia Center funds, as compared with

1.3% for Western European Centers. The statistics also show that Southeast Asia Centers rank quite low in the percentage of Title VI funds that are used for library acquisitions.[2]

Clearly Southeast Asian Studies has been under funded for many years, but do bibliographers of the Southeast Asian region face any other special difficulties? Just as it is hard to define Southeast Asia as a coherent whole, so is it impossible to generalize about its book trades. Statistics are hard to find for the region, with the standard UNESCO sources being unreliable at best, but all indications show an overall dramatic increase.[3] While annual book production in Burma declined in the decade 1975 - 1985 from 1,164 to 673, most other countries of the region that reported a book production at all show increases of three or fourfold in the same period: Malaysia rose from 1,445 to 2,554; Thailand from 2,419 to 7,289; Indonesia from 2,187 to 5,254; Vietnam from 1,275 to an approximate 4,000. Much of the dramatic increase in production is attributable to the growth in university and independent research center publication programs. This surge in scholarly publishing is part of what Benedict Anderson has described as "the rise of indigenous studies, typically in the vernaculars;"[4] this proliferation of vernacular scholarship is particularly problematic for library collections not only because publishing outlets are decentralized, but because it is typically not included in national bibliographies.

Although there are no more recent published statistics than these put together by UNESCO, the Library of Congress Field Office for Southeast Asia reported the acquisition of 4,029 pieces from the Philippines in 1989, reflecting the post-Marcos boom in information industries. From my own discussion with librarians in Vietnam I would assess that annual book production there is now close to 10,000 volumes, of which the Library of Congress is collecting approximately 1,300. The increase here can be attributed to a surge in popular literature and also in pedagogical materials; in particular English teaching texts.[5] In Vietnam publishing is theoretically still centralized, and controlled by means of government publishing permits. However, even in Vietnam there is evidence of a decentralization trend, with a proliferation of regional publishing houses producing important local histories and geographies, even statistical works. However, book production in Laos is about 40 monographs per year, 8 journals and 2 newspapers; in Cambodia output includes a handful of monographs, comic books, a couple of journals and three newspapers at last count. As indicated earlier, bibliographic control is an issue for most countries of the region; not all countries publish a national bibliography, and those that are produced cannot be relied upon to be comprehensive. In some ways the most comprehensive tool that we have as a guide to book production is the Library of Congress Accessions list: Southeast Asia, which now includes all countries of the region.

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[2] U.S. Department of Education, Center for International Education, unpublished statistics on Title VI Centers 1988-91.

[3] Go, Susan, Mitchell, Carol and Henchy, Judith. "CORMOSEA report to the ARL task force on foreign acquisitions."

[4] Anderson, Benedict. "Politics and Their Study in Southeast Asia" in Southeast Asian Studies: Options for the Future, ed. by Ronald A. Morse. (Lanham: Asia Program, Wilson Center and University Press of America, 1984): pp. 40-51.

[5] Vu Van Son, of the Central Library for Science and Technology in Hanoi, puts current book production at 2,000: "Every year about 2,000 books and more than 150 scientific and technological periodicals are published." Vu Van Son. "Libraries and documentation in Vietnam" in Olden, Anthony and Wise, Michael. Information and libraries in the developing world. Volume 2: Southeast Asia and China. London: Library Association, 1993: 86. This lower figure is probably a more accurate estimate of the scholarly and literary output.

What is the significance of these factors for the Consortium? One important consideration is the small percentage of the national output that is being collected by even the Library of Congress. The fact that all the collections are now dependent upon the Library of Congress Field Office as a supplier for the countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore and now Thailand, means that there is a high proportion of duplication between collections, including the Consortium, with few collections having much discretionary budget left outside of the LC annual commitment to development unique strengths. One of the stated aims of the Consortium is to decrease this duplication as much as possible, thereby leaving resources available for the development of particular collection strengths. This remains an overall philosophical position of the Consortium, but in practice the needs for basic teaching materials are still so great, that any discretionary moneys tend to be used for this more pressing need. The Library of Congress Cooperative Acquisitions Program, while serving our institutional needs very well in many ways, has contributed to this model of duplication and redundancy. Since our most recent Luce Foundation award, the University of Oregon is now committed to receiving vernacular materials from Indonesian and Thailand. My colleagues and I have worked to redefine both our acquisitions profiles to minimize duplication, but it is not easy. We can agree to a distribution of some topics of lesser interest: museum studies, environment, and even visual arts, but these categories on the LC profiles account for only a few dollars a year. The major categories -- anthropology, history and politics -- are the basic core of our teaching programs, and we think that we must have these materials. But do we really need them? What we really need is everything important, and we know that probably 50% of materials received will never be considered important by anyone. How can we share this material? We thought about having these categories rotate on an annual basis between the institutions. Whoever received them that year would be responsible for going through them to notify the other institutions of the "really important" materials. But who is to perform such a task, and whose decision can be trusted to make such decisions. The costs of doing this would probably be greater than those associated with the purchase and maintenance of the books at all three sites, but we would feel morally uplifted for having tried something innovative. We have not made such a decision.

Another important factor is that of bibliographic control; particularly the lack of indexing for the region. Some general periodical indexes are produced in the countries of the region, often by the National Libraries, or by the research university libraries, but these are typically not comprehensive in coverage, and tend to be published late. The only locally produced index to cover the region is the Bibliography of Asian Studies, produced by the Association for Asian Studies. This too is now very late in publication, and is far from comprehensive. This is a serious impediment to the operation of the Consortium: electronic transfer of journal materials between institutions cannot be realized until there is indexing access to the information. During a recent visit to Southeast Asia I was encouraged that we may see some resolution to this problem, as many of the existing indexing databases that reside in the libraries of research organization on stand-alone computers are now being prepared either for production as CD-ROM, or networked in a way that would eventually make them accessible through the internet. Although I was encouraged to hear these objectives voiced, I fear that we might still be two or three years away from seeing any viable electronic products from the region.

It is my hope that the Pacific Neighborhood Consortium will be able to play a role in bringing some of these projects to fruition. One of the major uncertainties facing information providers in these countries, as in this country, is the value of the information product, and how to -- or whether to -- structure a fee for service. It is my hope that this project will be successful in establishing some fair standards for this kind of information exchange that will enable libraries in Southeast Asia to share their sources with us without resorting to expensive commercial vendors, which may produce products that are beyond the financial means of most of the collections in this country. The Berkeley-based initiator of the project, Curtis Hardyck sees it as a means of providing resources to the information poor of the developing nations of the Pacific Rim. It is however worth noting that in a recent interview in the Chronicle of Higher Education, a participant from Stanford was quoted as saying that the "next step would be to establish interlibrary loan procedures for mailing paper materials..... across the Pacific, so that Professors do not have to wait for them to be available electronically."[6] This comment does raise the question the receptivity of the scholarly community towards digitized information.

In some respects the proliferation of electronic formats has already presented a challenge to traditional mechanisms of information collection. Information from a variety of sources is increasingly stored in electronic format, and is not distributed in paper copy; even the national bibliography of Vietnam is now only available on floppy disc. In addition, news sources and newsletters pertaining to the region are increasingly appearing in electronic format and are disseminated through list-serves. During the recent crisis in East Timor, and the democracy movement in Thailand, we could monitor news stories appearing in both the English language press from the region, and translations from vernacular sources that were being posted to electronic lists. Libraries are only beginning to address the question of how to provide access to this type of material, and how to satisfactorily archive those electronic products that are no longer being produced in paper copy. It is clearly one of the primary challenges of the future in area studies as much as every other discipline.

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[6] DeLoughry, Thomas J. "Electronic 'neighborhood' links colleges in 14 Pacific-region countries" Chronicle of Higher Education (April 14, 1993): A14, A16.

These developments in electronic media could be crucial for the Consortium, providing the possibility of capturing or creating data sets to be mounted on local information systems, available through internet access, and solving the problem of regional distributed access to primary data like census information. There are many experimental projects aiming to create such information banks, but I am not sure that some of the underlying legal and ethical questions have yet been answered; the most obvious questions are copyright and intellectual property rights. It is my hope that the Pacific Neighborhood Consortium will be able to address these issues, and enable us to move beyond the mailing of paper products to a real Pacific Rim virtual library concept. Otherwise, as library resources move increasingly towards the facilitation of electronic access, those of us who live in the world of book formats will find ourselves increasingly disadvantaged.

SPEC

SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES EXCHANGE CENTER

AREA-BASED COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

- Latin American
- Eastern European
- Western European
- East Asian
- South Asian
- African

BERKELEY-STANFORD COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT on the COLLECTING OF DOCUMENTS for the LATIN AMERICAN REGION

A government document is a title published by or for a government whether at the national, local or international level. For the purposes of the cooperative agreement in this first iteration, only executive agencies of national governments are included. This embraces governmental institutes, but not institutes of universities.

Jurisdictions excluded are state, regional, municipal and international governments.

Formats excluded are audio/visual materials, computer programs and tapes, and maps.

Government bodies excluded are legislatures, financial and development banks.

Types of publications excluded are court reports, genealogical materials, general compilations of sessional laws, national gazettes, patents, specifications and standards, technical reports, government newspapers, bellas artes (unless from a Ministry of Culture or its equivalent).

The following bodies are not considered governmental and should be considered in the context of the general statement for non-documents:

- academies
- airlines
- aquariums
- botanical/zoological gardens
- chambers of commerce and industry
- colleges and universities
- communication bodies (e.g., radio, TV, telephone).
- financial banks
- libraries (those which serve governmental agencies are included)
- museums
- observatories
- shipping lines

This cooperative agreement focuses on the allocation of responsibility for collecting the publications of major and minor executive agencies of specific countries. Major agencies include:

Central Statistical Offices
Economic and Planning Ministries
Foreign Relations Ministries
Interior Ministries
Offices of the Presidents.

All other agencies are considered minor agencies.

Responsibility for major and minor agencies for individual countries are allocated as follows:

Berkeley: **Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay**
Stanford: Chile, Colombia, Venezuela

Responsibility for collecting major agencies and representative works of minor agencies, where possible:

Berkeley: **Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, St. Christopher-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago.**
Stanford: Cuba, French Guiana, Guyana, Surinam.

The following countries are excluded from this agreement because both Universities retain a high interest in their publications:

Argentina
Belize
Brazil
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama.

This cooperative agreement represents a first step towards defining a coordinated collecting policy for documents of the Latin American region for the University of California at Berkeley and Stanford University. Further possible discussions will focus on state, regional, municipal and international jurisdictions and legislative publications. The evolving of a map agreement will occur independently through the coordinated efforts of the map librarians of the two institutions.

5th draft July 11, 1983

COLLABORATIVE ACQUISITIONS
OF
NORTH MEXICAN STATE MATERIALS
AMONG THE
SOUTHERN CAMPUS LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

February 5, 1993

In recognition of the growing importance of and interest in the US/Mexico Borderland region, in order to build more effectively our library resources from the North Mexican states, and in order to assure the greatest economy in this effort, we agree to share our responsibility for the acquisition of such material by division along state lines. This collaborative approach will allow our libraries to build more extensive collections, more systematically, and at lower costs to each library than would be possible to do individually. The agreement is based on the following points:

1. The territorial responsibilities for each library are: Los Angeles - Baja California and Tamaulipas, Riverside - Sonora and Coahuila (tentatively), San Diego - Chihuahua, and Santa Barbara - Nuevo Leon.

2. Each library will commit up to $1,000 per year for the purchase for the purchase of recent materials - either through blanket order or individual selection - from its geographic area of responsibility. Initially the blanket orders and the bulk of the selection from lists will be in collaboration with the firm Mexico Norte. The blankets will be in accord with the attached profile as adjusted to the local needs of the participating campuses. This service will be reviewed by the Southern Campus Latin American selectors on an annual basis and renewed if judged satisfactory.

3. Materials will be sent to and processed by the individual campus libraries in line with their geographic responsibilities by state.

4. Materials will be processed with reasonable haste and entered into the individual campus and Melvyl systems.

5. These materials will be made readily available on Interlibrary Loan.

6. Ultimately, in keeping with the review cycles established in each library, this material may be relocated in SRLF.

7. This agreement will not preclude further purchase or

duplication of materials judged to be needed by any of our collections.

8. Each library will also endeavor to maintain serials subscriptions for the pertinent publications issued within the states for which we are responsible.

9. This agreement will go into effect as of March 1, 1993 and will be reviewed in two years by the participating Latin American Studies bibliographers.

BLANKET ORDER PROFILE

I. Country of Publication: The Mexican States of Baja California
and Tamaulipas (UCLA) Chihuahua (UCSD)
Nuevo Leon (Santa Barbara)
Sonora and Coahuila (tentative) (Riverside)

II. Level of Publication: University Research

III. Types of Publication: Commercial, institutions, and governmental

IV. Exclusions: a) Titles over $50.00 (do not send, but notify), b) Textbooks, c) Translations, d) Reprints (but do not send facsimile and new editions), e) Children's books, f) Sound recordings, films, and microform materials, g) Flat maps (but do not send national atlases, commercial city plans, and road maps).

V. Periodical and Serial Publications: Send only one sample issue of new periodicals and new institutional monographic series. Separate subscription orders will be placed for those titles wanted on a continuing basis.

VI. Subjects: (Relating to Latin America or expressing a Latin American point of view):

1. Agriculture, only when of social, historical, or economic significance

2. Anthropology and Archaeology

3. Art and Architecture, only monographic works and catalogs, not prints or folio texts.

4. Bibliography and Reference

5. Biological and Natural Science, only when of social,

   historical, or economic significance

6. Economics, not business administration

7. Education

8. Geography, Travel, and City Planning

9. History

10. Languages and Linguistics--Spanish and American Indian languages

11. Law, only constitutional

12. Literature--criticism, novels, poetry (2)

13. Medicine, only when of social or historical significance

14. Music and Dance, no musical scores

15. Philosophy and Religion, not religious texts or tracts

16. Political Science and Politics, including political party pamphlets

17. Psychology, only social psychology

18. Sociology

19. Theater, Plays, and Film

FOR INTRA-UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENCE

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DRAFT PRESS RELEASE ON INDIANA/MICHIGAN SLAVIC COLLECTION COOPERATION

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES AT INDIANA AND MICHIGAN SET COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Research libraries, faced by constricted budgets and new demands upon existing facilities and services, are increasing their participation in cooperative programs. Elaine Sloan, Dean of University Libraries at Indiana University, and Richard M. Dougherty, Director of Libraries at The University of Michigan, recently endorsed such a program in the field of Slavic studies. The Russian and East European Institute at Indiana University and the Center for Russian and East European Studies at The University of Michigan are recipients of a grant from the Andrew Mellon Foundation which is to be applied toward improving and expanding their programs. The Directors of these institutes, Robert Campbell at Indiana and William G. Rosenberg at Michigan, taking advantage of the relative proximity of both universities, have set into motion various means of coordinating their programs, and have initiated the co-sponsorship of a publication series. As part of this coordination, they requested the Slavic bibliographers in the libraries at each university to explore cooperative collection development so that research needs on each campus would be met, while extensive duplication of more specialized areas would be avoided. The librarians compared existing collections and set up guidelines designating primary collection responsibilities. Under this arrangement each library continues previous levels of collecting material on the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Poland, since both institutions require such support for campus curriculum and research needs. However in more specialized areas there will be a division of responsibility. Indiana, for example, will collect material in Georgian, while Michigan will collect in Armenian; Michigan will collect current material from Macedonia, while Indiana will collect material from Slovenia. Each library will collect within the context of agreed upon collection intensity indicators and will not attempt an exhaustive, comprehensive acquisition of materials due to budget and staff limitations. The material collected will normally be within the broad range of the humanities and social sciences. To enhance the quality of this cooperative program, the interlibrary loan services at each library have agreed to facilitate service for each other in order to make material more quickly and easily accessible for patrons.

Cooperative Acquisitions Guidelines
Developed by
Indiana University
and
The University of Michigan
for
Slavic and East European Materials
October 1984

Both Indiana University and the University of Michigan are recipients of a Mellon Foundation grant, part of which will be used to strengthen library resources. The Directors of the Libraries and the Directors of the Russian and East European centers at each university agree that the libraries at both institutions shall coordinate their collection development policies so that research needs on each campus will be met while extensive duplication of more specialized areas will be avoided.

With this in mind, the Slavic bibliographers at both libraries have compared levels of the existing collection strength and policies of current collecting intensity on a country or area basis, primarily in the vernacular languages thereof, and have proposed agreements as noted in the accompanying document.

Current collecting intensity indicators are those developed by the RLG libraries and are explained in a separate section.

The institution taking primary responsibility for a certain country or area will collect within the context of the collecting intensity indicator and will not be responsible for an exhaustive, comprehensive acquisition of materials from that country or area. Funds for both materials and processing personnel are limited, and acquisition of materials must take into account both limitations.

The agreement covers most material selected in normal collection development activities. Exceptions may at times be made when material of a nature assigned to one library is urgently needed for use by the other library.

Both institutions restrict their collections to the broad range of the humanities and social sciences and maintain very limited collections in the pure sciences from these countries. In this context it should be understood that a designation of "2" for a geographical area is an overview rating for "area studies" and may consist of a "3" for linguistic coverage of the vernacular languages and a "1" for geography of that area. This will depend on the needs of the university, but the general and overall coverage will be maintained at the designated level.

SOVIET UNION	Current Collecting Intensity Indicator	
	Indiana	Michigan
RUSSIAN REPUBLIC		
Both Indiana and Michigan need a research collection, thus both will continue to collect at present levels, with attention to specific areas limited to the following:	4	4
Indiana will collect material in the fields of higher education (level 3), music (4), physical education and sports (2) Arrician Studies (3), Michigan will collect material on Far Eastern and Near Eastern studies	3/4	2 (retrospective)
UKRAINE		
Indiana will maintain its existing collection of older material and collect some restrospective material (generally material published prior to 1980).	2	3/4 (current)
Michigan will collect current Ukrainian imprints, including Ukrainian emigre publications of the major publishers (such as Smoloskyp, Suchasnist')		
BALTIC STATES		
Estonia		
Indiana will continue its collection serving its Ural-Altaic studies program.	3/4	1
Latvia		
Michigan will expand its coverage of current Latvian material.	2	2/3
Lithuania		
Indiana will collect current material	1	3
Michigan will give attention to retrospective material.	3	1 (current)

Central Asia (including Mongolia)		
Indiana will continue to expand collecting to approach a research level; emphasis will be on material in the vernaculars.	4	1
Michigan will limit its collecting to selected material in the Russian language.		
Caucasus		
Indiana will concentrate on Georgia for material in Georgian, in Russian, and in other languages.	2 (Georgia)	3 (Armenia)
Michigan will collect material on Armenia in Armenian, in Russian, and in other languages.	3	2
Each library may collect material on either country to fill special research needs on its campus.		
Bulgaria		
Indiana and Michigan will continue strong collections in selected social sciences and literatures, reflecting research interests on each campus.	3	2
Yugoslavia		
Serbia and Croatia		
Both Indiana and Michigan have research interests on their campuses which require an extensive collection for this area, and both will continue to collect at present levels.	4	4
Macedonia		
Michigan will collect current material.	1	3
Slovenia		
Indiana will collect current material.	3	1
Albania		
Both Indiana and Michigan will continue acquisitions at a minimal level, depending on the availability of publications.	1	1

Hungary		
Indiana will collect current material aiming towards an area studies research collecton. Michigan will collect only works in economics, history, and philology at a basic information level.	4	2
Poland		
Both Indiana and Michigan will continue strong collections, with Indiana giving attention to Solidarnosc materials, and a comprehensive collection of Kultura (Paris) publications; Michigan will give attention to Polish emigre publications.	3/4	3
Czechoslovakia		
Indiana will maintain its established collections at a research level; Michigan will continue a smaller collection.	4	2/3
Romania		
Because of limited Romanian programs, and the difficulty of controlling Romanian exchanges, both institutions will maintain basic information level collections.	2	2
Modern Greece		
Indiana will collect selective current publication aiming at an instructional level.	2/3	1
Turkey		
Michigan collects at a research level in Turkish local history and at an instructional level in other subjects.	2/4	3/4
Indiana is expanding its collection for folklore (4), pre-20th century history (4), and literature (2). Michigan will stress 20th century history and literature.		

Addenda

1. Interlibrary Loan Agreements

To enhance the quality of this cooperative program the Inter Library Loan Services of the two universities have come to several agreements. For books in the Slavic field, they will give the following services.

1) Both institutions will lend serials if they are more than two years old.

2) Both institutions will lend microforms.

3) Michigan will give Indiana RLG rush status.

4) Indiana will give Michigan a "24 hour time turn-over service".

5) Michigan will waver the $10.00 user fee now charged to Indiana.

2. RLG Collection Level Codes

- LEVEL 0; OUT OF SCOPE: The library does not collect in this area.

- LEVEL 1; MINIMAL LEVEL: A subject area in which few selections are made beyond very basic works.

- LEVEL 2; BASIC INFORMATION LEVEL: A collection of up-to-date general materials that serves to introduce and define a subject and to indicate the varieties of information available elsewhere. It may include dictionaries, encyclopedias, selected editions of important works, historical surveys, bibliographies, handbooks, a few major periodicals. A basic information collection is not sufficiently intensive to a support any advanced courses or independent study in the subject area involved.

- LEVEL 3; INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT LEVEL: A collection that is adequate to support undergraduate and MOST graduate instruction, or sustained independent study; that is, adequate to maintain knowledge of a subject required for limited or generalized purposes, of less than research intensity. It includes a wide range of basic monographs, complete collections of the works of more important writers, selections from the works of secondary writers, a selection of representative journals, and the reference tools and fundamental bibliographical apparatus pertaining to the subject.

- LEVEL 4; RESEARCH LEVEL: A collection that includes the major published source materials required for dissertations and independent research including materials containing research reporting, new findings, scientific experimental results, and other information useful to researchers. It is intended to include all important reference works and a wide selection of specialized monographs, as well as a very extensive collection of journals and major indexing and abstracting services in the field. Older material is retained for historical research. Pertinent foreign language materials are included.

- LEVEL 5; COMPREHENSIVE LEVEL: A collection in which a library endeavors, so far as it is reasonably possible, in include all significant works of recorded knowledge (publications, manuscripts, other forms), in all applicable languages, for a necessarily defined and limited field. This level of collecting intensity is one that maintains a "special collection"; the aim, if not the achievement, is exhaustiveness. Older material is retained for historical research.

ENDORSEMENTS

The undersigned hereby acknowledge and endorse the COOPERATIVE ACQUISITIONS GUIDELINES... to implement a program of resource sharing and cooperative acquisitions of Slavic language materials.

For Indiana University:

Elaine Sloan

Elaine Sloan
Dean of University Libraries
October 17, 1984

Date

Robert W. Campbell

Robert Campbell, Director
Russian and East European Institute

10/30/84
Date

For the University of Michigan:

Richard M. Dougherty

Richard M. Dougherty
Director of Libraries

November 16, 1984
Date

William G. Rosenberg, Director
Center for Russian and East European Studies

11/19/84
Date

PROGRAM FOR COOPERATIVE COLLECTION OF FRENCH REGIONAL MATERIALS

DUKE - UNC-CH

March 2, 1984

→| "Ratified" at Hanes Meeting March 2, 1984

Précis: This program aims to systematize the coverage of French regional materials for the Triangle Area by assigning collecting responsibility based on a geographic division of France. It is an attempt to provide access to desirable but lesser-used materials, cooperating for cost-avoidance. The program aims, at the same time, at assuring rational, regular and cooperative bibliographical control of the publications in question.

I. Background Information.

The libraries at Duke and UNC-CH both support advanced research in French History; both institutions offer courses leading to the doctoral degree in French History. Holdings in this subject are good at both institutions. According to shelflist measurement statistics, Duke (1982) holds 5,176 titles in French History (944's), UNC-CH (1983) holds 7,012 titles (DC's). UNC-CH's collection boasts the Hoyt Collection of Revolutionary and Napoleonic Materials. The Duke Divinity School Library, further, holds many titles in French History as an aspect of Church History.

II. Scope.

Given the level of scholarly interest in French history, and the historic strengths of the collections at both institutions, both libraries will need to continue to purchase Priority 1 and 2 items in the field of French (except in times of financial crisis). (See examples of Priorities 1 and 2 in Appendix II in lieu of definitions.) This program therefore applies only to Priority 3 materials.

By definition, one copy of a Priority 3 item normally suffices for the needs of researchers in the Triangle and to fulfill both libraries' missions. Priority 3 indicates local and regional history of mainly local and regional significance. It is not the product of a major academic press,[1] not the work of a renowned scholar. Its low priority may be due to its scant number of pages, its large number of illustrations, or by the fact that it is in a language other than French, English, Italian, or German. Regional tour guides, popular histories, and treatments of provincial cities, small towns, and villages usually qualify as third priority items, especially when reviewed in terms of publishing house and other factors listed above. (For examples see Appendix I.)

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[1] The major French academic presses for History in alphabetical order are Anthropos, Aubier-Montaigne, CDU-Sedes, CNRS, Droz, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Flammarion, Gallimard, Klinksieck, Maspero, Nathan, A.-G. Nizet, P.U.F., Presses Universitaires de Lyon, and the Publications de la Sorbonne. (May be expanded.)

French history, civilization, and culture are covered by the DC class in the Library of Congress system. The corresponding Dewey classes are 914, 940, and 944, with additional holdings in the 248's, 320's, and 309's. These classes are listed to suggest the most appropriate classes of materials, not to be narrowly restrictive.

III. Rationale.

Since the principle of geographic division of the world has worked well for cooperative collection development in the Triangle, a geographic division shall be established for collecting French regional history. Several historical and cultural factors point in the direction of a north-south demarcation line. First, there is the linguistic distinction between *langue d'oc* (south) and *langue d'oïl* (north). (See Map 1.) France was also divided into two main areas of legal practice -- *droit écrit* ("written law") in the South, based on Roman law modified by local usage, and *droit coutumier* ("customary law") in the North where feudal "customs" were observed. A third north-south division is an economic one: 14 provinces in the North are called the "*provinces des cinq grosses fermes*," which, under the influence of Colbert, reduced the number of trade tariffs to five. The southern provinces were "reputed foreign" (_provinces réputés étrangères_). In the area of religion, both the Albigensian and the Huguenot movements were centered south of a line running from Lyon to La Rochelle. All of these divisions follow about the same line. It seems likely that distinctions of this type are of greater long-term significance than changing political alliances and territorial divisions. (See Maps 2 and 3 for a delineation of these areas.)

To facilitate the observation of the north-south division, it is helpful to specify the major historic provinces in each "half." (See Map 4.) To the South belong the Aquitaine, the South-Pyrénées, Mediterannean Languedoc, Auvergne, Limousin, Charente, Provence, Côte d'Azur, Corsica, Charente-Maritime, Rhône Valley, the Alps, the Savoy Alps, and Dauphiny. To the North belong Brittany, Normandy, Nord, Picardy, the Loire Valley, Centre, Paris, Champagne, Lorraine, Alsace, Franche-Comté, Burgundy, Deux Sèvres, Vienne. Attached is a chart (Map 5) which relates the modern _départements_ to the north-south division. Each of the 95 departments is marked with an "N" or an "S." See Appendix I for a listing of the _départements_ as belonging either to the North or to the South.

IV. _Establishing Responsibility_

Duke University Library will have responsibility for French regional materials dealing with those _départements_ north of the demarcation line. The UNC-CH academic affairs library assumes responsibility for that portion of France south of the line. One exception to this division is the city of Paris: UNC-CH has strong holdings on the capital city and will continue to build to this strength.

An examination of holdings in French regional history at the two libraries yielded no firm basis for a division by region or *département*. Neither library towers above the other in strength of collection. Granted that the division would probably work as well either way, the bases for this establishment of responsibility are 1) the weight of faculty preference at the time of the proposal, and 2) the importance of the South to UNC-CH's interest in Classical archaeology, epigraphy, and Romance linguistics.

This cooperative agreement for dividing responsibility for collecting French regional materials places no restrictions on scholarship at either institution. It is rather an attempt to provide access to lesser-used materials, all of which cannot be bought by a single library.

V. *Bibliographical Control*.

Titles identified at UNC-CH as belonging to Duke's area of responsibility will be forwarded to :

Deborah Jakubs
Collection Development
Perkins Library
Duke University - BY TRUCK

These will be primarily LC proofslips. Titles taken from *Les Livres du Mois*, the monthly cumulation of the French National Bibliography, will be taped to 3 x 5 cards before forwarding.

Titles identified at Duke as falling within UNC-CH's area of responsibility, whether through review of selection tools or by faculty recommendation, should be brought to the attention of:

John Rutledge
Bibliographer, West European Resources
Davis Library 080-A
UNC-CH Campus

It is suggested that localities mentioned in the titles be checked against a standard handbook of geography or gazeteer such as _Webster's New Geographical Dictionary_.

VI. _Monitoring_.

The program is to run, initially, for a two-year trial period, to begin in March of 1984. All aspects of the program, including problems of bibliographical control, funding, communications, etc., should be discussed at the quarterly "Hanes" Meetings. The Bibliographers involved should solicit faculty comment on the program. All purchase recommendations that cannot be honored by the cooperating party should be returned to the initiator with an explanation. This will serve as an occasional indicator of problems.

The Bibliographers should review the program with the view of revising its scope to include other subject areas and of determining its applicability to other fields.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
UCLA

BERKELEY · DAVIS · IRVINE · LOS ANGELES · RIVERSIDE · SAN DIEGO · SAN FRANCISCO
SANTA BARBARA · SANTA CRUZ

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
RICHARD C. RUDOLPH ORIENTAL LIBRARY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

To: Collection Development Committee
Heads, East Asian Libraries

From: Task Group on Comprehensive
Collaborative Collections Program

Date: November 14, 1990

Re: Written Agreement, East Asian materials

Enclosed for your comments is a copy of of the Comprehensive Collaborative Collections Program among the University of California East Asian Libraries. We are calling this a Preliminary Version so that additions still can be made to this document after your review.

A copy of this document is also circulated to the Heads of the East Asian Libraries within the UC system and to the Head of the East Asian Collection of the Hoover Institution, Stanford University for their comments. They are requested to share this document with their staff.

Comments and suggestions for revision should be forwarded to James Cheng of UCLA by November 30, 1990. He can be reached at the following numbers: Telephone: (213) 825-1401; FAX: (213) 206-4960; Bitnet account: ECZ5ORI@UCLAMVS.BITNET.

At this time, we especially welcome inclusion of commitments of those campuses which have not responded. This document should be considered final if no request of changes is received by November 30, ~~1990~~1990. A final version will be prepared by December 15, 1990 if additional information is received by then.

Encl.

(Preliminary Version)

Comprehensive Collaborative Collections Program among University of California East Asian Libraries

At the University of California systemwide East Asian Librarians Meeting on September 14, 1990, held on the UC-San Diego campus, a Task Group on Comprehensive Collaborative Collections Program among University of California East Asian Libraries was appointed. Members of this Task Group include James Cheng of UCLA (Chair), Donald Shively of UCB, Phyllis Wang of UCD, and Richard Wang of UCSD. George J. Soete from the Collection Development Committee serves as consultant to the Task Group.

The charge of the Task Group is to develop a written agreement for extending collaborative collection development among the East Asian libraries in the University of California. The East Asian Collection of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University also participates in this program.

The efforts of the East Asian libraries of the University of California system to improve their mechanisms for cooperation and mutual assistance began when representatives of the campuses held their first meeting in San Diego in October 1984. After the second meeting in 1986, the group met annually, most recently holdings its sixth session in San Diego on September 14, 1990. Among the accomplishments from the time of the first meeting has been to facilitate the distribution of duplicate copies of serials and monographs. Duplicates are offered first to the major collection in the other half of the state: Berkeley in the north and Los Angeles in the south, in order that these two libraries can serve as resources for the campuses of the north and south. Another accomplishment has been the East Asian Newspapers Backfile Project, now in its third year, to build research resources in the UC system with funding from the Shared Purchase Program and local budgets.

The objective of the present written agreement is to begin the development of a much more comprehensive program for collaborative collection building. This written agreement would specify subjects and/or formats that selected and relevant UC East Asian libraries will take responsibility for and at specific NCIP levels. Campus commitments listed in this agreement are by no means exhaustive; in fact this agreement was intentionally prepared within a flexible framework so that other commitments could be added to at a later date. A first draft of this agreement would be available by November 15, 1990 for review by the East Asian librarians on each campus and by the Collection Development Committee.

Three members of the Task Group (James Cheng, Donald Shively, Phyllis Wang) were at Seattle for the Third Western Regional Conference of Japanese Libraries sponsored by the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, September 27-30, 1990. They met over breakfast on September 29 and they agreed upon the following: UCB would collect data from UC-San Francisco, UC-Santa Cruz, and Stanford; UCD would collect data from UC-Santa Barbara; UCLA would collect data from UC-Irvine; and UCSD would collect data from UC-Riverside. All data would be forwarded to James Cheng by October 15; and the working draft of this written agreement would be available for comments among the Task Group members and their AUL for Collection Development after the first week of November. Comments, revisions, suggestions, additions, deletions, etc. on the working draft would be forwarded to James Cheng in the second week of November so that the November 15, 1990 deadline could be met. It then would be circulated for review by the East Asian librarians on each campus and by the Collection Development Committee.

These written agreements are arranged by campus. Within each campus, they are broken down by language, in the order of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean.

All campuses have agreed that these written agreements are for a period of five years. Progress of this program should be closely monitored by each of the ten campuses and it should be reviewed vigorously during the annual UC systemwide East Asian Librarians Meeting. Periodic progress reports may be submitted to the Collection Development Committee.

The campuses have also agreed that materials acquired within the framework of this program would be processed expeditiously and their bibliographic information should be available through the Melvyl union catalog. Depending on local situation, bibliographic records of these materials would be available in the following national utilities as well: OCLC (UCI, UCLA, UCR, UCSD) and RLIN (UCB, UCD, UCSB, Stanford). Materials would be made available to other campuses through the regular inter-library loan mechanism within the UC system.

Task Group members:

James Cheng, Chair, UCLA
Donald Shively, UCB
Phyllis Wang, UCD
Richard Wang, UCSD

cc: George J. Soete

1. Campus: University of California at Berkeley

(A) Chinese language materials:

Subject Areas	NCIP Level
Chinese armed forces, post 1949	4
Chinese economy	4
Population	
Economic conditions	
Agriculture	
Industry	
Foreign trade	
Chinese folklore	4
Chinese history, 1796-1912	4
Chinese historiography	4
Chinese inscriptions, rubbings, etc.	4
Antiquities	
Stone, bronze inscriptions	
Oracle bones, early inscriptions	
Chinese literary criticism	4
Chinese local gazetteers (shared with Stanford)	4
Chinese politics and government, post 1949	4
Classical Chinese literature, to 1912	4
History and criticism	
Classics	
Collections	
Individual authors and works	
Contemporary Chinese literature	4
History and criticism	
Collections	
Individual authors and works	
History of Chinese Communist Party, 1949-	4

(B) Japanese language materials:

Subject Areas	NCIP Level
Edo Japanese history (1603-1867)	4
Edo Japanese literature	4
Japanese automobile industry	3
Japanese government documents	4
Japanese local history (shared with Stanford)	3
Meiji-Taisho Japanese literature (1868-1926)	4
Muromachi Japanese history (1392-1573)	4

(C) Korean language materials:

Subject Areas	NCIP Level
Korean architecture before the 20th Century	3
Korean Buddhism before the 20th Century	3
Korean economics and social conditions	4
Korean government and politics	4
Korean history	4
Korean language	3
Korean literature before the 20th Century	3
Korean literature, 20th Century	4
Korean music before the 20th Century	3
Korean philosophy before the 20th Century	3
Korean religion before the 20th Century	3
Korean visual arts before the 20th Century	3

2. Campus: University of California at Davis

(A) Chinese language materials:

Subject Areas	NCIP Level
Chinese modern poetry, 1917-present	2/4

(B) Japanese language materials: None

(C) Korean language materials: None

3. Campus: University of California at Irvine

(A) Chinese language materials: None

(B) Japanese language materials: None

(C) Korean language materials: None

4. Campus: University of California at Los Angeles

(A) Chinese language materials:

Subject Areas	NCIP Level
Chinese archeology	4
Chinese art history	4
Chinese Buddhism	4
Chinese business and economic law	3
Chinese economic history, 1868-present	3
Chinese education, all periods	3
Chinese fine arts	4
Chinese government and politics, 1949-	3
Chinese history, to 1912	4
Chinese history, 1912-present	4
Chinese intellectual history, 1868-present	3
Chinese local gazetteers	3
Chinese philosophy	4
Chinese religion	4
Classical Chinese literature	4
Modern and contemporry Chinese literature	4

(B) Japanese language materials:

Subject Areas	NCIP Level
Japanese archeology	4
Japanese art history	4
Japanese Buddhism	4
Japanese economic and business law	3
Japanese fine arts	4
Japanese folklore	3
Japanese history, all periods	4
Japanese intellectual history	3
Japanese literature, all periods	4
Japanese local history	3
Japanese philosophy	4
Japanese religion	4
Social conditions and customs of Japan	3
Women's studies	3

(C) Korean language materials:

Subject Areas	NCIP Level
Korean art history	3
Korean Buddhism	4
Korean language	3
Korean classical literature	4
Korean fine arts	3
Korean government documents	3
Korean history, classical period	4
Korean history, modern and contemporary	3
Korean philosophy	4
Korean religion	4

5. Campus: University of California at Riverside

(A) Chinese language materials: None

(B) Japanese language materials: None

(C) Korean language materials: None

6. Campus: University of California at San Diego

(A) Chinese language materials:

Subject Areas	NCIP Level
Chinese linguistics Phonology Syntax Semantics Dialects	3/4
Chinese cultural and social history, 19th and 20th centuries	3/4
Chinese politics and government, post 1949 national level only	3/4
Economy and business of contemporary China and Taiwan, with focus on finance, foreign trade, and industries	3/4

(B) Japanese language materials:

Subject Areas	NCIP Level
Contemporary Japanese literature -Fiction and related criticism since 1945 -Texts, primary sources and major studies -Poetry at the intensity of NCIP Level 3	4
Contemporary Japanese thought, post 1945 -Philosophical, linguistic, political, and social	3
Japanese business and economics -Post 1980 imprints--in Japanese & English -Period coverage: 1960 to the present -International aspects, as well as domestic development and practices	3/4
Japanese history, post 1945 -Political and cultural	3/4
Japanese Women's Studies -Modern and contemporary -Sociological and comparative	2/3

(C) Korean language materials:

Subject Areas	NCIP Level
Korean trade, contemporary period	3

7. Campus: University of California at San Francisco

Areas of Responsibility by L.C. Subject Headings.
All Subjects to be collected at the NCIP Level 4.

SCIENCE
- China
- Japan
- Korea
  - History
  - Biography, Collective & Individual
  - Early Works through 1800 by country, 1701-1800

CHEMISTRY - HISTORY
- History of Alchemy
- Early Works to 1800

ALCHEMY
- Early Works to 1800

NATURAL HISTORY
- Asia. History. By country.

BOTANY
- Medical botany
- China
- Japan

HUMAN ANATOMY
- History (China, Japan, and other Asia)
- Biography (China, Japan, and other Asia)
- Early Works through 1800
- Pictorial works & atlases
- Charts
- Dissection - History
- Physiology - History, Biography
- Early Works through 1800

MICROBIOLOGY
- Biography
  - Nogichi, Hideyo
  - Kitasato, Shibasaburo

MEDICINE (GENERAL)
- Ancient Chinese works
- Buddhist medicine

HISTORY
- History--China
- History--Japan

History--Korea

MEDICAL EDUCATION. MEDICAL SCHOOLS ASIA (THROUGH 1900)
- General Works
- China
- Japan
- Korea

PUBLIC HEALTH. HYGIENE. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.
- History (Asia. China, Japan, Korea)
- Biography
  - Collective
  - Individual
  - General works. Through 1900

ASIA
- China (Historical aspects)
- Japan (Historical aspects)

PERSONAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE
- General Works through 1900

INTERNAL MEDICINE
- General. Special.
- Pulse (China, Japan - Historical aspects)
- Tongue (China, Japan - Historical aspects)

INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES
- ASIA (Historical works & aspects)

SURGERY. ANESTHESIOLOGY.
- Acupuncture anesthesia (Historical aspects)

OPHTHALMOLOGY
- Asia. Through 1900

GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS
- History. Oriental (China, Japan, etc.)

PEDIATRICS
- History. By country. Through 1900

DENTISTRY
- History. By country. Through 1900

THERAPEUTICS. PHAMACOLOGY.
- History. By country.
- Acupuncture points.

DIET THERAPY
- History. Asia. Through 1900

DRUGS & THEIR ACTIONS
- Herbs (Asia. Chinese herbs, etc.)

PHARMACY AND MATERIA MEDICA
History. By country (China, Japan, Korea)

STUDY & TEACHING
Asia. General works. By country.

FORMULARIES. COLLECTED PRESCRIPTIONS
Asia. By country. Historical aspects

PHARMACOPOEIAS
Asia. (China, Japan, etc.)

MATERIA MEDICA. PHARMACOGNOSY
Individual plants and substances
Asia. By country.

NURSING
History. Asia. Through 1900

8. Campus: University of California at Santa Barbara

(A) Chinese language materials: None

(B) Japanese language materials: None

(C) Korean language materials: None

Note: At UCSB, the position of Head of the East Asian Studies Collection is currently vacant. It is felt by the rest of the staff that a firm campus commitment to this Program is inappropriate at this time.
In the past, the collection has been focusing on Chinese history and art. Its commitments in the future will likely be in these subject areas.

9. Campus: University of California at Santa Cruz

(A) Chinese language materials: None

(B) Japanese language materials: None

(C) Korean language materials: None

Note: UCSC agrees in principle with the plan for collaborative collection of materials in the East Asian languages. It cannot undertake to take responsibility for a specific subject at the present time because it is only now beginning to collect materials. A small number of works on art history and Japanese literature have been acquired to support undergraduate teaching, but there is no core collection yet.

Marion Taylor
Collection Planning Librarian

10. Campus: East Asian Collection, Hoover Institution, Stanford University

(A) Chinese language materials:

Subject Areas	NCIP Level
Chinese Communist movement, pre-1949	4
Chinese local gazetteers (shared with UC-Berkeley)	4
Chinese politics and economy, 1911-1949	4
History and status of Hong Kong	4
Taiwan government publications	4
Taiwanese politics and economy	4

(B) Japanese language materials:

Subject Areas	NCIP Level
Japanese foreign relations especially with China and Korea	4
Japanese government (shared with UC-Berkeley)	4
Japanese history, Heian and Kamakura	4
Japanese history, Meiji, Taisho, early Showa	4
Japanese local histories (shared with UC-Berkeley)	4
Japanese national security, defense, and modern military history	4
Japanese small business	4
Japanese women's studies	4

(C) Korean language materials: None

SOUTH ASIAN COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

PROPOSALS FOR COORDINATED COOPERATIVE COLLECTION POLICY ADJUSTMENTS

for
Columbia University,
University of Pennsylvania,
and
New York Public Library

PROFILE CHANGES for LCCAP SOUTH ASIA PROGRAM

Usha Bhasker (N.Y. Public Library)
Kanta Bhatia (University of Pennsylvania)
David Magier (Columbia University)

March 1992

01 Bangladesh

04 BENGALI LANGUAGE SET

FY 1991 pieces: 435
FY 1991 cost: **$973**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia (+ 6 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

51 ENGLISH/LAW

FY 1991 pieces: 11
FY 1991 cost: **$75**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia (+ 11 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

58 POLITICAL EPHEMERA

FY 1991 pieces: 17
FY 1991 cost: **$27**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia (+ 6 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN & COLUMBIA DROP?
(SHOULD SAMP FILM? SHOULD CRL RETAIN?)

02 Bhutan

17 NEPALI LANGUAGE SET

FY 1991 pieces: 0
FY 1991 cost: **$0**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia (+ 4 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

04 Nepal

17 NEPALI LANGUAGE SET

FY 1991 pieces: 267
FY 1991 cost: **$225**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

19 NEWARI LANGUAGE SET

FY 1991 pieces: 23
FY 1991 cost: **$13**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia (+ 6 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

03 India

02 ASSAMESE LANGUAGE SET

FY 1991 pieces: 68
FY 1991 cost: **$133**

currently received by: NYPL (+ 4 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL DROP, AND PENN ADD?
(SHOULD NYPL TRANSFER ITS COLLECTION TO PENN?)

14 MALAYALAM LANGUAGE SET (representative level)

FY 1991 pieces: 144
FY 1991 cost: **$231**

currently received by: Penn, NYPL (+ 4 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?
SHOULD PENN REDUCE TO SELECTIVE LEVEL (47 pieces / $84)?
SHOULD NYPL INCREASE TO COMPREHENSIVE (275 pieces / $424)?

17 NEPALI LANGUAGE SET

FY 1991 pieces: 27
FY 1991 cost: **$53**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia (+ 4 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

20 ORIYA LANGUAGE SET

FY 1991 pieces: 152
FY 1991 cost: **$246**

currently received by: NYPL (+ 3 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL DROP, AND PENN ADD?
(SHOULD NYPL TRANSFER ITS COLLECTION TO PENN?)

22 PANJABI LANGUAGE SET (selective level)

FY 1991 pieces: 29
FY 1991 cost: **$138**

currently received by: NYPL (+ 5 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL DROP, AND COLUMBIA ADD?
(SHOULD NYPL TRANSFER ITS COLLECTION TO COLUMBIA?)

25 RAJASTHANI LANGUAGE SET

FY 1991 pieces: 55
FY 1991 cost: **$203**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia (+ 9 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

27 SINDHI LANGUAGE SET

FY 1991 pieces: 80
FY 1991 cost: **$165**

currently received by: Columbia (+ 3 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP, AND PENN ADD?
(SHOULD COLUMBIA TRANSFER ITS COLLECTION TO PENN?)

31 TELUGU LANGUAGE SET (representative level)

FY 1991 pieces: 269
FY 1991 cost: **$521**

currently received by: Penn, NYPL (+ 5 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?
SHOULD PENN REDUCE TO SELECTIVE LEVEL (72 pieces / $172)?

03 India (continued)

26 SANSKRIT subject 31: LAW FY 1991 pieces: 2
FY 1991 cost: **$30**

currently received by: (LC ONLY)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN ADD?

03 BENGALI subject 05: BRAHMANISM, HINDUISM (sacred books, etc.) FY 1991 pieces: 26
FY 1991 cost: **$53**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia, NYPL (+ 5 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

03 BENGALI subject 06: BRAHMANISM, HINDUISM (sects & cults, etc.) FY 1991 pieces: 24
FY 1991 cost: **$52**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia, NYPL (+ 5 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

03 BENGALI subject 07: BUDDHISM FY 1991 pieces: 0
FY 1991 cost: **$0**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia, NYPL (+ 4 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

03 BENGALI subject 08: RELIGION (other S. Asian) FY 1991 pieces: 2
FY 1991 cost: **$0**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia, NYPL (+ 2 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

03 BENGALI subject 09: RELIGION (sectarian lit., folk religion, etc.) FY 1991 pieces: 2
FY 1991 cost: **$4**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia, NYPL (+ 6 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

03 BENGALI subject 12: LINGUISTICS (incl. grammars & dictionaries) FY 1991 pieces: 7
FY 1991 cost: **$9**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia, NYPL (+ 9 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

03 BENGALI subject 16: LITERATURE (representative level) FY 1991 pieces: 263
FY 1991 cost: **$551**

currently received by: Columbia [comprehensive], Penn (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?
SHOULD PENN REDUCE TO SELECTIVE LEVEL (123 pieces / $320)?

03 BENGALI subject 32: POLITICAL SCIENCE / PUBLIC ADMIN. FY 1991 pieces: 3
FY 1991 cost: **$2**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia (+ 3 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

30 TAMIL subject 27: HISTORY (general S. Asia)
FY 1991 pieces: 3
FY 1991 cost: **$2**

currently received by: Penn (+ 6 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL ADD?

30 TAMIL subject 28: HISTORY (aux. sciences, archæol., ancient)
FY 1991 pieces: 4
FY 1991 cost: **$8**

currently received by: Penn (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL ADD?

30 TAMIL subject 29: HISTORY (AD 1000 to AD 1765)
FY 1991 pieces: 5
FY 1991 cost: **$5**

currently received by: Penn (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL ADD?

30 TAMIL subject 30: HISTORY (1766 to 1946)
FY 1991 pieces: 16
FY 1991 cost: **$17**

currently received by: Penn (+ 8 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL ADD?

30 TAMIL subject 31: HISTORY (1947 to present))
FY 1991 pieces: 18
FY 1991 cost: **$26**

currently received by: Penn (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL ADD?

30 TAMIL subject 35: ANTHROPOLOGY / SOCIOLOGY
FY 1991 pieces: 23
FY 1991 cost: **$27**

currently received by: Penn (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL ADD?

[05] ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUBJECTS WITHOUT GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN

04 LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE, incl. book industry FY 1991 pieces: 82
FY 1991 cost: **$303**
currently received by: Columbia [comprehensive] (+ 11 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA REDUCE TO SELECTIVE (10 pieces / $72)?
(SHOULD LC REFINE THE PROFILE TO DISTINGUISH LIBRARY SCIENCE FROM ARCHIVAL STUDIES & ARCHIVE SURVEYS?)

21 FINE ARTS: MODERN PERIOD (incl. painting, sculpture, drawing) FY 1991 pieces: 28
FY 1991 cost: **$254**
currently received by: Columbia,Penn [comprehensive],NYPL [selective] (+ 11 other libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA REDUCE TO SELECTIVE (5 pieces / $93)?

22 DECORATIVE ARTS (jewelry, textiles, handicrafts, wood working, etc.) FY 1991 pieces: 11
FY 1991 cost: **$871**
currently received by: Columbia, Penn, NYPL [comprehensive] (+ 11 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA REDUCE TO SELECTIVE (2 pieces / $114)?

24 LINGUISTICS (incl. S. Asia language grammars and dictionaries) FY 1991 pieces: 56
FY 1991 cost: **$335**
currently received by: Columbia, Penn, NYPL [comprehensive] (+ 16 other US libraries)
proposed changes: (SHOULD LC REFINE THE PROFILE TO DISTINGUISH LINGUISTICS THEORY FROM GRAMMARS & DICTIONARIES OF SPECIFIC LANGUAGES?)

30 LITERARY HISTORY & CRITICISM (on NON-S.ASIAN LANGUAGES) FY 1991 pieces: 57
FY 1991 cost: **$325**
currently received by: Columbia, Penn, NYPL (+ 9 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN & COLUMBIA & NYPL DROP?

36 ECOLOGY, ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING, CONSERVATION, etc. FY 1991 pieces: 149
FY 1991 cost:**$1142**
currently received by: Penn [comprehensive] (+ 6 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN REDUCE TO REPRESENTATIVE (69 pieces / $715)?
(SHOULD LC REFINE THE PROFILE TO DISTINGUISH TECHNICAL STUDIES FROM POLICY ISSUES, ETC.?)

[05] ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUBJECTS WITH GEOGRAPHIC AREAS of CONTEXT (GACs)

49 FORESTRY GACs 29-32 (city level: Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras) FY 1991 pieces: 0
FY 1991 cost: **$0**
currently received by: (6 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN ADD?
(PENN ALREADY RECEIVES GACs 2-28)

51 GEOLOGY GACs 1-4 (NON-South Asian) FY 1991 pieces: 6
FY 1991 cost: **$92**
currently received by: NYPL (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL DROP?
(NYPL RECEIVES GACs 1-32)
(COLUMBIA RECEIVES GACs 5-9 [S. Asia nat'l. level])

52 HISTORY OF NON-S.ASIAN AREAS GACs 1-2 (Americas,Eur., S.Pacific) FY 1991 pieces: 5
FY 1991 cost: **$49**
currently received by: NYPL (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL DROP?

52 HISTORY OF NON-S.ASIAN AREAS GACs 3-4 (Africa,M.East,E&SEAsia) FY 1991 pieces: 24
FY 1991 cost: **$173**
currently received by: NYPL, Columbia (+ 8 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL DROP?

52 HISTORY OF NON-S.ASIAN AREAS GACs 5-8 (S. Asia national level) FY 1991 pieces: 2
FY 1991 cost: **$4**
currently received by: NYPL (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD NYPL DROP?
(LC SHOULD CLARIFY THIS GAC CATEGORY FOR THIS SUBJECT)

53 S.A. CIV. & GEN'L CULT. HISTORY GACs 1-2 (Americas,Eur.,S. Pacific) FY 1991 pieces: 2
FY 1991 cost: **$15**
currently received by: Penn, Columbia, NYPL (+ 12 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN & COLUMBIA & NYPL DROP?
(LC SHOULD CLARIFY THIS GAC CATEGORY FOR THIS SUBJECT)

54 AUX. SCI. of HISTORY (epigraphy, etc) GACs 1-2 (Americas,Eur.,S. Pacific) FY 1991 pieces: 2
FY 1991 cost: **$7**
currently received by: Penn, NYPL (+ 11 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

03 India (continued)

[05] ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUBJECTS WITH GEOGRAPHIC AREAS of CONTEXT (GACs)

55 ARCHÆOLOGY GACs 1-2 (Americas, Eur., S. Pacific) FY 1991 pieces: 1
FY 1991 cost: **$15**
currently received by: Penn, NYPL (+ 11 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

56 S. ASIAN ANCIENT HISTORY (to 1000 AD) GACs 1-4 (NON-South Asia) FY 1991 pieces: 1
FY 1991 cost: **$10**
currently received by: Columbia, Penn, NYPL (+ 10 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA & PENN & NYPL DROP?
(LC SHOULD CLARIFY THIS GAC CATEGORY FOR THIS SUBJECT)

57 S. ASIAN HISTORY (Muslim period to 1765) GACs 1-4 (NON-South Asia) FY 1991 pieces: 0
FY 1991 cost: **$0**
currently received by: Columbia, Penn, NYPL (+ 9 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA & PENN & NYPL DROP?
(LC SHOULD CLARIFY THIS GAC CATEGORY FOR THIS SUBJECT)

58 S. ASIAN HISTORY (colonial period) GACs 1-4 (NON-South Asian) FY 1991 pieces: 1
FY 1991 cost: **$7**
currently received by: Columbia, Penn, NYPL (+ 9 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA & PENN & NYPL DROP?
(SHOULD COLUMBIA RETAIN GAC 4 [Southeast Asia]?)
(LC SHOULD CLARIFY THIS GAC CATEGORY FOR THIS SUBJECT)

59 S. ASIAN MODERN HISTORY GACs 1-3 (NON-South Asia, expt. SE Asia) FY 1991 pieces: 0
FY 1991 cost: **$0**
currently received by: Penn, NYPL (+ 9 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN & NYPL DROP?
(LC SHOULD CLARIFY THIS GAC CATEGORY FOR THIS SUBJECT)

60 POLI. SCI. (pol.&govt., foreign affairs) GACs 1-2 (Americas,Eur.,S.Pacific) FY 1991 pieces: 33
FY 1991 cost: **$211**
currently received by: Columbia, Penn (+ 8 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA & PENN DROP?

61 PUBLIC ADMIN. / MANAGEMENT GACs 10-32 (India sub-national level) FY 1991 pieces: 4
FY 1991 cost: **$20**
currently received by: Penn (+ 5 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?
(LC SHOULD BREAK UP GAC 9 [India, national] FOR SEPARATE COMPREHENSIVE, REPRESENTATIVE, SELECTIVE LEVELS)

03 India (continued)

[05] ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUBJECTS WITH GEOGRAPHIC AREAS of CONTEXT (GACs)

61 PUBLIC ADMIN/MGT GACs 10, 22, 27, 29-32 (India sub-national, various) FY 1991 pieces: 4
FY 1991 cost: **$20**
currently received by: Columbia (+ 5 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

65 ANTHRO. / FOLKLORE GACs 1-4 (NON-S. Asian) FY 1991 pieces: 5
FY 1991 cost: **$58**
currently received by: Penn (+ 14 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?
(SHOULD COLUMBIA ADD GAC 3-4 (Africa,M.East,SE Asia) [3 pieces / $28]?)

66 SOCIOLOGY GACs 1-4 (NON-S. Asian) FY 1991 pieces: 6
FY 1991 cost: **$85**
currently received by: Penn (+ 11 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?
(SHOULD COLUMBIA ADD GAC 3-4 (Africa,M.East,SE Asia) [3 pieces / $58]?)

71 LAW - DECISIONS / COMPILATIONS GAC 9 (India, national level) FY 1991 pieces: 24
FY 1991 cost: **$264**
currently received by: Columbia, NYPL (+ 10 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN ADD?

72 LAW - PERSONAL / FAMILY GACs 1-4 (NON-S. Asia) FY 1991 pieces: 0
FY 1991 cost: **$0**
currently received by: Penn (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

72 LAW - PERSONAL / FAMILY GACs 10-32 (India sub-national level) FY 1991 pieces: 2
FY 1991 cost: **$3**
currently received by: Penn (+ 6 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

73 STATISTICS GACs 1-4 (NON-S.Asia) FY 1991 pieces: 1
FY 1991 cost: **$7**
currently received by: Penn, NYPL (+ 12 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

74 ECONOMICS: general GACs 1-4 (NON-S. Asia) FY 1991 pieces: 17
FY 1991 cost: **$116**
currently received by: Penn, Columbia (GACs 3-4) (+ 6 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

03 India (continued)

[05] ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUBJECTS WITH GEOGRAPHIC AREAS of CONTEXT (GACs)

74 ECONOMICS: general GACs 10-32 (India sub-national level) FY 1991 pieces: 23
FY 1991 cost: **$109**
currently received by: Penn (+ 10 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

75 ECONOMICS: finance, taxation, etc. GACs 1-2 (Americas, Eur., S. Pacific) FY 1991 pieces: 1
FY 1991 cost: **$11**
currently received by: Penn (+ 8 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

76 ECONOMICS: industrial & commercial GACs 1-2 (Americas,Eur.,S. Pacific) FY 1991 pieces: 2
FY 1991 cost: **$36**
currently received by: Penn (+ 9 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

77 ECONOMICS: small industries, cooperatives GACs 1-4 (NON-S. Asia) FY 1991 pieces: 2
FY 1991 cost: **$42**
currently received by: Columbia (GACs 3-4), Penn (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

79 ECONOMICS: agriculture, land reform GACs 3-4 (Africa,M.East,E&SEAsia) FY 1991 pieces: 3
FY 1991 cost: **$43**
currently received by: Columbia (+ 11 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

81 ECONOMICS: transport GACs 1-4 (NON-S. Asia) FY 1991 pieces: 2
FY 1991 cost: **$33**
currently received by: Columbia (GACs 3-4), Penn (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

81 ECONOMICS: transport GACs 10-32 (India sub-national level) FY 1991 pieces: 8
FY 1991 cost: **$40**
currently received by: Penn (+ 7 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

82 SOCIAL WELFARE GACs 1-4 (NON-S. Asia) FY 1991 pieces: 8
FY 1991 cost: **$38**
currently received by: Penn (+ 11 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

03 India (continued)

[05] ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUBJECTS WITH GEOGRAPHIC AREAS of CONTEXT (GACs)

82 SOCIAL WELFARE GACs 10-32 (India sub-national level)
FY 1991 pieces: 39
FY 1991 cost: **$143**

currently received by: Penn, Columbia (+ 13 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

83 RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GACs 1-4 (NON-S. Asia)
FY 1991 pieces: 15
FY 1991 cost: **$99**

currently received by: Penn (+ 12 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

83 RURAL DEVELOPMENT GACs 10-32 (India sub-national level)
FY 1991 pieces: 36
FY 1991 cost: **$169**

currently received by: Penn (+ 14 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?
SHOULD COLUMBIA ADD?

84 URBAN PLANNING GACs 1-4 (NON-S. Asia)
FY 1991 pieces: 18
FY 1991 cost: **$239**

currently received by: Penn (+ 12 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

84 URBAN PLANNING GACs 10-32 (India sub-national level)
FY 1991 pieces: 44
FY 1991 cost: **$195**

currently received by: Columbia, Penn (+ 13 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?
SHOULD NYPL ADD GACs 10-29 (39 pieces / $170)?
(NYPL ALREADY RECEIVES GACs 30-32)

85 DEMOGRAPHY GACs 1-4 (NON-S. Asia)
FY 1991 pieces: 6
FY 1991 cost: **$39**

currently received by: NYPL, Penn (+ 12 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

86 MASS MEDIA & COMMUNICATION GACs 1-4 (NON-S. Asia)
FY 1991 pieces: 8
FY 1991 cost: **$39**

currently received by: Penn (+ 11 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

87 EDUCATION: general GACs 1-4 (NON-S. Asia)
FY 1991 pieces: 1
FY 1991 cost: **$0**

currently received by: Penn (+ 5 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

03 India (continued)

[05] ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUBJECTS WITH GEOGRAPHIC AREAS of CONTEXT (GACs)

87 EDUCATION: general GACs 10-32 (India sub-national level) FY 1991 pieces: 5
FY 1991 cost: **$5**
currently received by: Penn (+ 5 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN DROP?

87 EDUCATION: general GACs 90-92 (India national level) FY 1991 pieces: 23
FY 1991 cost: **$159**
currently received by: Penn [comprehensive] (+ 13 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD PENN REDUCE TO REPRESENTATIVE LEVEL(10 pieces / $69)?

89 EDUCATION: university / postgraduate GAC 9 (India national level) FY 1991 pieces: 10
FY 1991 cost: **$98**
currently received by: Penn, Columbia (+ 16 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

90 EDUCATION: non-formal, adult literacy GAC 9 (India national level) FY 1991 pieces: 7
FY 1991 cost: **$41**
currently received by: Penn, Columbia (+ 13 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD COLUMBIA DROP?

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03 India

subject 58: POLITICAL EPHEMERA FY 1991 pieces: 146
FY 1991 cost: **$105**
currently recieved by: Penn, Columbia, NYPL (+ 13 other US libraries)
proposed changes: SHOULD CRL COLLECT (AND FILM) COMPREHENSIVELY?
SHOULD SAMP COLLECT (AND FILM) COMPREHENSIVELY?

SUMMARY STATISTICS (TOTAL OF PROPOSED PROFILE CHANGES):

Columbia:	-$2458
NYPublic:	-$744
Penn:	-$4126
TOTAL:	-$7328

COOPERATIVE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT FOR AFRICA

DUKE UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

rev. 3/86

BACKGROUND:

Cooperative collection development programs for materials from and about Africa go back to the mid-1950's when Duke University established its Commonwealth Studies programs and both university libraries began to plan for expanded Africana acquisitions. Each library realized at the time that there would never be sufficient financial and personnel resources to build two truly comprehensive Africana collections covering the entire continent, and the attempt to create such duplicate holdings in any case would be wasteful for two institutions located less than ten miles apart. On the other hand, the two libraries had been cooperatively collecting Latin American research materials since the 1940's and, therefore, knew that by sharing the acquisitions burden it would be possible to create coordinated holdings of Africana that could jointly equal a collection of great breadth and depth.

SCOPE:

As in the earlier case of Latin America, geography formed the basis of the cooperative Africana acquisitions program. Because of its Commonwealth Studies programs, Duke assumed responsiblity for research materials from the English-speaking areas, while UNC assumed responsibility for the rest of the continent, with a strong emphasis on the French-speaking areas. In addition, the responsibility for a few minor countries, e. g. Gambia and Djibouti, was adjusted so as to give Duke broad responsibility for the south and east and UNC responsiblity for the north and west. [N. B. Because neither university has a Middle Eastern area studies program, the acquisitions focus in on the sub-Sahara, and Arabic-language materials other than basic reference titles are acquired only in response to specific user requests.]

Moreover, cooperative collection development was confined to research materials. Each library made a commitment to provide its users with solid collections of basic materials covering the entire continent, e. g., current U. S. monographs, major English-language periodicals, core reference works, while relying on the other library to provide the more specialized resources for those countries for which it had responsibility. Finally, in terms of specialized Africana, each library agreed to consider the needs of patrons at the other institution on a par with its own users.

GEOGRAPHICAL SPECIALIZATIONS:

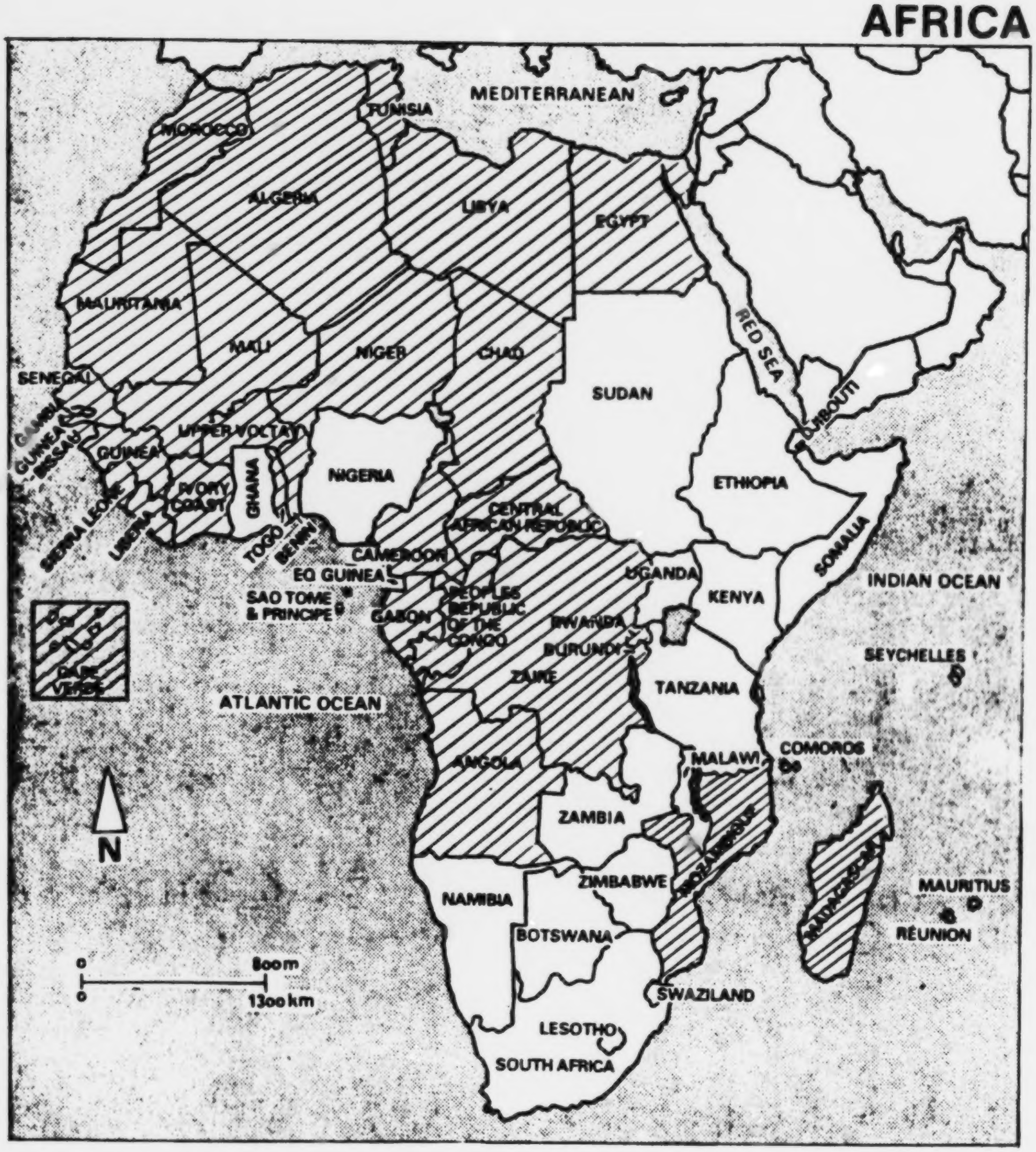
As of 1986 Africa is divided into 55 countries and territories, and the responsibility for acquiring specialized materials from and about them is divided as follows:

UNC-CH

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Gambia
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Mali
Mauritania
Morocco
  (inc. Western Sahara)
Mozambique
Niger
Reunion
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo
Tunesia
Zaire

Duke

British Indian Ocean Territory
Botswana
Djibouti
Ethiopia
Ghana
Kenya
Lesotho
Malawi
Mauritius
Namibia (South West Africa)
Nigeria
St. Helena
  (inc. Ascension and
  Tristan da Cunha)
Seychelles
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe


AFRICA
MEDITERRANEAN
MOROCCO
TUNISIA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
RED SEA
DJIBOUTI
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
GUINEA BISSAU
GUINEA
UPPER VOLTA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
IVORY COAST
GHANA
TOGO
BENIN
NIGERIA
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CAMEROON
EQ GUINEA
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
GABON
PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
UGANDA
KENYA
SOMALIA
INDIAN OCEAN
RWANDA
BURUNDI
ZAIRE
TANZANIA
SEYCHELLES
CAPE VERDE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ANGOLA
MALAWI
COMOROS
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
N
ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
MAURITIUS
REUNION
0 800m
0 1300km
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
SOUTH AFRICA

UNC-CH ▨ Duke ☐

OPERATING AGREEMENTS

Operating Agreement between the Libraries of the Universities of British Columbia, Oregon and Washington

Mandate

According to the Consortium's draft Plan of Cooperation (September 28, 1988), within the Administrative Structure there is a Library Development Committee which meets twice a year (subject to availability of funding). Its membership is composed of one librarian and one faculty member each from the three institutions; it is chaired by the Southeast Asian Librarian at the University of Washington.

As part of its research plan, "The Consortium seeks to develop research library collections to which faculty and graduate students at all institutions will have access. These collections will be developed with reference to the scholarly interests of all Consortium faculty by the Library Development Committee." As an instrument in the development of such collections the Library Development Committee has drafted the following agreement between the institutions of the Consortium, which was approved by the Steering Committee of the Consortium on November 4, 1989.

Text of the Operating Agreement between the libraries of the Universities of British Columbia, Oregon, and Washington

(To be reviewed on an annual basis and revised as necessary.)

This agreement attempts to address all library functions which are of common concern to the members of the consortium. It is divided into the following sections:

1. Collection development
2. Collection evaluation

3. Cataloging
    a. Western language monographs
    b. Vernacular language monographs and serials
    c. Other formats
4. Roles of the Southeast Asia staff
    a. At UBC
    b. At UO
    c. At UW
5. Reference and information services
6. Bibliographic Access
7. Resource sharing, circulation and document delivery
    a. Interlibrary loan
    b. Direct borrowing privileges

1. Collection Development

Using existing resources, and by means of grant and other special funds which are or may become available, each library builds its own collection primarily in support of the curricular and research programs on its own campus, taking into consideration, whenever possible, the research interests of faculty and students on the two other campuses.

The Consortium's Steering Committee articulated the general guiding principle for library development in a resolution dated March 31, 1989: "that, given existing faculty, resources, and programs at the three universities, the Consortium will seek to develop research collections on the Philippines at the University of Oregon, on Indonesia at the University of British Columbia, and on Thailand, Indochina, and

Malaysia at the University of Washington. It is understood that some research materials on countries other than one of highest priority may also be acquired by member institutions." It was also agreed that priority in library development be given to course support and baseline reference collections. These principles will be documented and expanded in the Cooperative Collection Development Policy [under development]. A second principle of collection building is that the three libraries share the expectation that the English language teaching collections will be duplicated as necessary, as will certain vernacular sources. The third principle is that there be highly developed channels of communication between faculty and librarians regarding collection development efforts and faculty needs for material.

In summary, efforts are directed at coordinating collecting emphases in a manner which will provide for the broadest possible geographic, linguistic, and subject coverage; at collecting to the depth appropriate to current and anticipated curricular/research activity, and at avoiding unnecessary duplication of efforts and holdings.

A mechanism will be devised to allow for consultation between librarians on any ongoing obligation for a title costing a single campus $150 or more. In order to facilitate communication on continuing commitments, a union list of Southeast Asia serials is being developed. Each institution will also consult with the others prior to purchasing any item costing $500 or more in a single payment. For items costing less than $500, consultation is left to the discretion of the individual library.

Shared purchase agreements, by which important, expensive, and/or rarely used material may be acquired and housed in a divided manner or at one library, may be pursued. Funding for such shared purchase agreements may be by pooling funds from members or by special funds made available to or applied for by the Library Development Committee from the Consortium or outside agencies.

2. Collection Evaluation

The Consortium will develop and test a suitable method for evaluating the existing resources in the three libraries and will begin the assessment as soon as possible.

3. Cataloging

a. Western language monographs and serials.

UBC: UBC maintains an on-line on-order and in-process list by author and title as well as an on-line catalog called UCBLIB. Derivative cataloging is used primarily. Material that would require original cataloging is held and re-searched in intervals. Titles requested for use are cataloged immediately, whether or not cataloging copy is available.

UO: Approximately 85% of the western language materials received by the University of Oregon Library are cataloged within 1 week to 3 months following receipt. Material requiring original cataloging is held and re-searched for copy at regular intervals. The Catalog Department maintains a small backlog of material awaiting original cataloging, arranged by date of receipt. Time required to process these materials depends on availability of catalogers and the nature of Technical Services priorities at any given period. It should be noted that Technical Services maintains a very efficient in-process system. Uncataloged materials, which are accessible through JANUS, the University of Oregon's integrated library system, can be located rapidly upon request and are rush-cataloged within about a 1-day turnaround time.

UW: UW catalogs the majority of western language material upon receipt by the Cataloging and Serials Division, whether or not cataloging copy is available on OCLC. Material is not regularly held until copy is available. Material requiring original cataloging may be held briefly if the volume of material received exceeds the Divisions' original cataloging capacities. Turnaround time for cataloging western language material depends upon staffing levels and the type and availability of cataloging copy. Current averages range from one week to 3-4 months.

b. Vernacular language monographs and serials.

UBC: Derivative cataloging is used primarily. Titles requested for use are cataloged immediately, and those requiring original cataloging are done with the assistance of the Indonesian language Bibliographic Associate.

UO: There is no facility for cataloging Southeast Asian vernacular material.

UW:

Provisions are in place for "quickcat" copy cataloging using student assistants. A limited amount of original vernacular cataloging is carried out by a member of the Cataloging Division working with students assistants. It is hoped that a permanent part-time or full-time position for a Thai language specialist will been establish to deal with this language, which will constitute the largest body of material in non-roman script. Assistance from native speaking students will be sought for transliteration of Khmer, Lao and Burmese titles.

The East Asia Library collection of Thai and Vietnamese titles dating back to the early 1960s which do not appear in the on-line catalog are slowly being integrated into the local online system and onto OCLC, as copy is found, or as they are cataloged as priority items.

c. Other formats.

UBC: All formats are cataloged in the same way as books, though microform collections are not analyzed.

UO: The University of Oregon Library catalogs sound recordings, films, videotapes, and microforms. Planning is under way for cataloging of computer software. The Library has recently begun to catalog Pacific Northwest maps for the first time under the auspices of a Title IIC grant (with the University of Washington). Administrative decision is pending on whether to expand beyond this initial project and catalog other maps as well. All material is cataloged through OCLC and items cataloged since 1975 are also accessible in JANUS, the University of Oregon Library's integrated library system.

UW: Media is cataloged and is available through the on-line catalog. It is planned to catalog computer files.

The three libraries agree to explore the possibility of contract cataloging for vernacular material.

4. Roles of the Southeast Asia Staff

a. Role of the Southeast Asian Studies Liaison Librarian at the University of British Columbia

The Head of the Asian Library is the Southeast Asian Studies Liaison Librarian. She is responsible for liaison with the other consortium members on library matters, and will involve other library staff as necessary. Her role will include communication with UBC faculty members on general Southeast Asian issues. She supervises a half-time Indonesian language Bibliographic Associate who is in charge of reference services, selecting and acquiring vernacular material on Indonesia, and managing the LC Cooperative Acquisitions Program.

b. Role of the Southeast Asian Studies librarian at the University of Oregon

The Southeast Asian Studies Librarian at the University of Oregon reports to the Head of Reference and works closely with the Assistant University Librarian for Collection Development and Resource Services, as do other subject specialists, all of whom are members of the Collection Development Conference. The Southeast Asian Studies subject specialist provides service for faculty and students with interests in Southeast Asia, such as developing bibliographic finding aids, programs for disseminating information, and a program of bibliographic instruction. Collection development responsibilities include management of fund allocations, active assessment of the collection and of program needs, development of a collection development policy statement, and development of cooperative relationships with other subject specialists. The Southeast Asian Studies specialist serves on the university Southeast Asian Studies Committee and the Asian and Pacific Studies Library Committee. These responsibilities focus on interaction with faculty and students, and the development of effective and constructive relationships between the Library and the Southeast Asian

Studies Program on the University of Oregon campus. As a member of the Consortium Library Committee, the University of Oregon's Southeast Asian Studies Liaison Librarian works to foster communication and information exchange between member libraries and to help further cooperative efforts.

c. Role of the Southeast Asian Librarian at the University of Washington

The Southeast Asian Librarian at the University of Washington is the Chair of the Library Development Committee, a member of the Consortium Advisory Board ***, and acts as the lead librarian for the Consortium. This person is the official contact with other Southeast Asia Centers, and is responsible for transmitting information to other librarians. In addition to specific responsibilities for the Program at the University of Washington, on behalf of the Consortium this person will; meet with CORMOSEA; visit other Consortium libraries; initiate the compilation of a Consortium union list of currently received and retrospectively held journals, newspapers, and other serials in all languages possible; initiate the collection assessment process for the Consortium; and initiate the process of preparing the cooperative collection development policy.

5. Reference and Information Services

a. University of Washington

The focus of the UW reference service is the main reference desk in the Suzzallo Library. Reference questions are usually originated here. Many Southeast Asian ready reference questions can be answered by the reference staff, using disciplinary or general bibliographies, general statistical compilations or computer based information systems. More specific requests are either forwarded to the specialist library, or the subject or area specialist. The majority of the Southeast Asia reference collection has been consolidated in the Suzzallo reference stacks, with some dictionaries still being located from the East Asia Library Reference stacks.

The Southeast Asia Librarian is working with the Head of the Reference Division to improve the quality of the reference materials available. Effort is being concentrated on dictionaries, and specialist bibliographies. The Southeast Asia Section now provides improved reference service through the use of NEXIS online searching and access to other major Southeast Asia catalogs through internet. ****

UO? ****

c. University of British Columbia

The Humanities/Social Sciences Division in the Main Library offers reference services and materials in all areas of the Humanities and Social Sciences. Materials in Asian languages are housed in the Asian Library where a wide variety of reference services are provided. Users who require more specialized materials may be referred to other branch libraries or reference divisions.

6. Bibliographic Access

Patterns of access will change as technology develops and as cataloging patterns change. What follows is the situation as it can be described at the present time. The three libraries are members of OCLC. There is an agreement (not currently implemented except for authority linking) between OCLC and RLIN to provide access to each others' records (Linked Systems Project). By this means, all cataloging records from this Library Consortium eventually will be available to Southeast Asian Centers which are members of RLIN as well. While the OCLC on-line catalog provides good bibliographic descriptions of serials, the location listings by themselves may not be adequate because of lack of holdings information.

UBC: UBC has been sending tapes to OCLC since 1987. Because of lack of funding however, there are no plans at present to load into OCLC older material now in machine readable form. At present, UBC serials are best accessed through their fiche catalog or on-line catalog. UBC is not a CONSER member.

UO: The University of Oregon catalogs on-line through OCLC. The Library has used OCLC since July 1981. Current cataloging is also added to JANUS, the Library's integrated library system, by direct electronic transfer simultaneously with OCLC cataloging transactions. JANUS contains fully cataloged materials, on-order, in-process, and serial check-in records. Beginning in summer 1989, circulation status of materials in JANUS will also display on-line.

Dial-up access to JANUS is available through the University of Oregon's communications network. Telephone numbers for dial access to JANUS will be provided upon request, along with instructions for dialing in. No special passwords or authorizations are necessary.

About one-half the Library's collections are searchable in JANUS. Planning is underway for conversion of the rest of the Library's catalogs, with the goal of completing retrocon by 1992.

The University of Oregon uses the OCLC Union Listing subsystem as part of the process of contributing to ORULS, the Oregon Regional Union List of Serials. ORULS is a microfiche catalog produced and distributed by the State Library of Oregon.

UW: UW catalogs on-line on OCLC, inputting original records or adding its holdings symbol to an existing record. Recon is largely complete for all cataloged monographic material. Generally, OCLC reflects only post-1978 UW serial holdings except in instances in which an earlier existing record has been altered. UW is a CONSER member, and serials cataloged and authenticated as CONSER records by UW are available to RLIN libraries. Since August 1987, UW no longer maintains bibliographic records or holdings on-line in WLN, but provides WLN with copies of OCLC tapes for monographs and serials. WLN is in the process of loading these records. At present, UW serials and serial holdings information are best accessed through the UW local on-line catalog. Either OCLC or WLN can be used to provide bibliographic or holdings information subject to the limits noted above.

7. Resource Sharing, Circulation, and Document Delivery

Requests are communicated via OCLC's Interlibrary Loan subsystem and by electronic mail. The Universities of Washington and Oregon are members of ARL, and thus have free interlibrary lending of books which normally circulate. The University of British Columbia maintains an informal reciprocal agreement for loans and copies with the University of Washington, and is willing to negotiate a similar agreement with the University of Oregon for Southeast Asian material. At present, no such agreement exists directly between the Universities of Oregon and Washington, with each charging the other for photocopying articles and other copying services. **** UW resource sharing service has offered to allow UO concessionary rates; charging in-state fees, in stead of the general rate.

UW - UBC Resource Sharing Arrangements

Loans	No charge
Photocopying	No charge
Fax	No charge
Reproduction of Microfiche	No charge
Reproduction of Microfilm	
UW to UBC	$15 per reel
UBC to UW	No charge for prints; fee negotiated for reel duplication
Requests received by	OCLC, E- mail, ALA forms

UW - UO Resource Sharing Arrangements

Loans	No charge
Photocopying	
UW to UO	$7 minimum to 15 pages $.15 each additional page
UO to UW	$5 minimum to 20 pages $.25 each additional page
Fax	
UW to UO	$.70 per page
UO to UW	free

Reproduction of Microfiche	
UW to UO	$5 up to 5 pages $.25 each additional page
UO to UW	Enquire on per-item basis
Reproduction of Microfilm	
UW to UO	$15 per reel
UO to UW	Enquire on per-item basis
Requests received by	OCLC, Electronic mail, ALA forms

UO - UBC Resource Sharing Arrangements

Loans	Under review
Photocopying	
UO to UBC	No charge
UBC to UO	Under review
Fax	
UO to UBC	No charge?
UBC to UO	Under review
Reproduction of Microfiche	
UO to UBC	Equire on per item basis
UBC to UO	Under review
Reproduction of Microfilm	
UO to UBC	Enquire on per item basis
UBC to UO	Under review
Requests received by	OCLC, E-mail, ALA forms

Direct Borrowing Privileges. (use by non-campus borrowers.)
UBC, UO, and UW, each will endeavor, through existing and available channels, to make available to the Southeast Asia faculty of the three core Consortium members, and affiliates ****, in-person borrowing privileges without incurring direct charges for the purpose of conducting Southeast Asian research.

Faculty. Under OCLC's Reciprocal Faculty Borrowing Program (RFBP), faculty members of participating institutions are issued a Reciprocal Faculty Borrowing card by their home institutions which provides borrowing privileges to the library collections of the other participating institutions. All three libraries are participants.

UBC: Visiting faculty who hold an OCLC Reciprocal Faculty Borrowing Card may apply for a complimentary extramural card from the Circulation Division, Main Library. UBC extra-mural cards grant the privilege of borrowing books, but not serials.

UO: Visiting faculty who hold an OCLC Reciprocal Faculty Borrowing card may obtain a UO Library card by presenting the Program card and a current photo ID to the supervisor on duty at the Knight Library Circulation Desk.

UW: Visiting faculty who hold an OCLC Reciprocal Faculty Borrowing card must apply for and will be issued a UW borrower's card at the Cashier's Desk, Circulation Division, Suzzallo Library, M - F, 9 - 4, or by mail. Because such cards cannot be issued on weekends, making prior arrangements is desirable. Faculty from UBC who are members of the Southeast Asian Program may request borrowing privileges through the Southeast Asian Librarian or the Coordinator of the International Studies Office. In their absence, the request should be made of the Director of Libraries.

Graduate Students. Graduate students traveling to other institutions for study and research purposes are eligible for borrowing privileges at:

UBC: UW and UO Consortium graduate students are eligible for a complimentary extramural card. UBC extramural cards grant the privilege of borrowing books but not serials. Application for a card must be made to the Main Library Circulation Division by presenting a letter from the student's faculty supervisor and a valid library card from the home institution. The UBC card will be valid for the current academic year and must be renewed by the same procedure as the original application. The head of UBC's Asian Library will be glad to advise students of how to apply for cards, and on the suitability of UBC's collection for the work they have in mind, but he/she cannot actually issue cards.

UO: UBC and UW Consortium graduate students may obtain a Public Borrower Card, with fee waived, by presenting a letter indicating their Consortium affiliation and a current photo ID to the supervisor on duty at the Knight Library Circulation Desk. See below for a description of the Public Borrower Program.

UW: Graduate students who are members of the Southeast Asian Program may request borrowing privileges through the Southeast Asian Librarian or the Coordinator of the International Studies Office. In their absence, the request should be made of the Director of Libraries. Undergraduate or graduate students from other institutions who are currently enrolled as UW students receive University identification that is valid for borrowing library materials.

Undergraduate Students and others: Requests for direct borrowing by undergraduates and others will be handled by each library on an individual basis.

UO: Undergraduate students may obtain borrowing privileges at the University of Oregon through the Public Borrower Program by paying a fee of $25. The Public Borrower Card expires one year from date of purchase. Public borrowers are extended the same privileges as are UO undergraduate students with the exception of borrowing privileges from the Instructional Media Center.

UBC: ?

UW: ?

The collections of all three libraries are available for on-site use to all users.

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COLLABORATIVE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

FOR SCIENCE TRANSLATION JOURNALS

This official agreement takes a coordinated approach to the acquisition and preservation of science translation journals, in order to assure effective access to the most important titles.

PARTICIPANTS

Active participants in this agreement are UC Berkeley, UC Davis, UC Irvine, UC Los Angeles, UC Riverside, UC San Diego, UC San Francisco, UC Santa Barbara, UC Santa Cruz, and Stanford University.

DEFINITIONS AND SCOPE

Science translation journals are defined as journals in science, medicine, mathematics, and engineering that have been translated from Russian or Chinese. These journals are expensive and, for the most part, are not heavily used. Nevertheless, they represent a significant avenue for literature that would otherwise be linguistically inaccessible to most researchers in this country and should not be allowed to disappear from the University of California or Stanford libraries.

Retention responsibility is defined as follows: a campus assuming responsibility for a given title agrees to continue its subscription for a period of at least five years; the campus also agrees that it will not cancel the title after five years without notifying other UC campuses and Stanford of its intention at least six months in advance. Retention responsibility has been assigned to and accepted by the UC campuses and Stanford, as indicated in the attached lists.

COLLECTION RESPONSIBILITIES AND PARAMETERS

All titles assigned a rating of 1 (very high importance) on the individual campus lists will be funded out of campus library materials budgets; all titles assigned a rating of 2 (medium importance) will be funded through Shared Collections and Access Program (SCAP) funds. Titles assigned a rating of 3 (least importance) have been forwarded to the Center for Research Libraries, with a request that they subscribe to those meeting their criteria.

OTHER COMMITMENTS *(See Guidelines for Collaborative Collections Projects)*

1. *For titles funded with SCAP funds, all SCAP requirements must be met (see SCAP guidelines for details).*

2. *Processing and retention are the responsibilities of the holding campuses.*

3. *Holding campuses commit to cataloging all titles promptly and fully, as well as to sharing bibliographic information through rapid input of titles into MELVYL. The in-house serial record for each title assigned to the campus will be tagged and a note included that indicates the special nature of the subscription, the funding (if paid for by SCAP), and the specific retention period after which the title may be canceled upon notification of the other campuses.*

4. *All journals funded with SCAP funds are to be permanently retained in the UC library system. Costs associated with retention are borne by the holding campuses.*

5. *Holding campuses will assure that missing issues or volumes from the years covered by the retention agreement are replaced to the extent possible. They have the option of retaining issues unbound, binding them, converting to microform, and/or transferring older volumes/issues to the regional library facilities. In the latter case, campuses with retention responsibility will have first priority in storing specific titles, provided another copy is not already in the facility.*

6. *Holding libraries must provide expedited intercampus loan of these materials within the UC system. The expected turnaround time is 48 hours.*

7. *Though a major rationale for collaborative collection development agreements is to eliminate or reduce unnecessary duplication, this agreement does not forbid any UC library from using its own funds to acquire material that is judged to be needed on site for its primary users.*

8. *The holding libraries may, through a process of consulting with one another, make changes in the subscription lists by mutual agreement, including adding new titles. Any new journals to be paid for with SCAP funds will require that a request for funding be made in accordance with SCAP guidelines.*

9. *The agreement will be monitored by the science librarians of the participating campuses, following procedures set up by them. At the end of the five-year retention period, the Collection Development Committee will review the agreement and recommend whether it should be continued as is, revised, or canceled.*

SIGNATURES OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS OF THE PARTICIPATING CAMPUSES

UC Berkeley	*Date*
UC Davis	*Date*
UC Irvine	*Date*
UC Los Angeles	*Date*
UC Riverside	*Date*
UC San Diego	*Date*
UC San Francisco	*Date*
UC Santa Barbara	*Date*
UC Santa Cruz	*Date*
Stanford University	*Date*

SPEC

SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES EXCHANGE CENTER

SELECTED READINGS

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Selected Readings

"A Guide to Coordinated and Cooperative Collection Management." Chicago, IL: American Library Association, 1993 (in publication).

Bennett, Scott. "Current Initiatives and Issues in Collection Management." *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 10 no. 5: 257-261.

Branin, Joseph J. "Cooperative Collection Development." In *Collection Management: A New Treatise*. Charles B. Osburn and Ross Atkinson, eds. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1991, 81-110.

Dorn, Knut. "Champagne Taste and a Beer Budget: The Problem of Increasing Scholarly Publishing in Europe and Decreasing Academic Library Budgets in North America." Paper presented at the *Annual Meeting of the Center for Research Libraries*. Chicago, IL: April, 1992.

Dougherty, Richard M. "A Conceptual Framework for Organizing Resource Sharing and Shared Collection Development Programs." *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 14 (November 1988): 287-91.

Dowd, Sheila T. "Library Cooperation: Methods, Models to Aid Information Access." *Journal of Library Administration* 12 (1990): 63-81.

Gorman, Michael. "Laying Siege to the Fortress Library." *American Libraries* 17 (May 1986): 325.

Hewitt, Joe A. and John S. Shipman. "Cooperative Collection Development Among Research Libraries in the Age of Networking: Report of a Survey of ARL Libraries." *Advances in Library Automation and Networking* (1987): 189-232.

Ra, Marsha. "Technology and Resource Sharing: Recent Developments and Future Scenarios." *Advances in Library Resouce Sharing* 1 (1990): 74-85.